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RUSSIANS ALREADY DISBANDING ARMY, IS GERMAN CLAIM

Demobilisation Of Troops Begun, Semi-official Communique Says

KORNILOFF RESISTS

Battle Is Fought Between His Forces And The Maximalists

RESULT UNKNOWN

Promises Made to Cossacks If They Support Immediate Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 11.—A German semi-official communique states that the Russian demobilisation has already begun.

Petrograd, December 12.—The Maximalists have issued a manifesto, which commences: "Brother Cossacks!" and promises to hand over to them the estates of the landowners and also an immediate armistice and peace. It urges them to arrest Kaledin and Korniloff and their associates and hand them over to the Maximalists for public trial.

Break With Germans Likely

London, December 12.—That friction threatens to increase between the Bolsheviks and the Germans is indicated by the following telegram from Petrograd issued by the Bolshevik News Agency.

"The German Command on the Russo-German front protests by wireless against the dissemination by aeroplanes of leaflets signed by Lenin and Trotzky addressed to the workmen and soldiers and calling on them to revolt. The German Generals consider this as intervention internal affairs of Germany.

"The Bolshevik organ 'Pravda' replies by declaring that the Russian delegation did not promise to pull down the Bolshevik flag. The statements contained in a speech by Herr Haase on the occasion of an interpellation on the subject of the demonstrations in honor of the Russian Revolution and a general peace have raised doubts in popular circles in Russia regarding the pacific intentions of the governing classes in Germany. The Russian bourgeois press is demanding offensive action and uses these statements against an armistice and peace."

Battle Fought With Korniloff

The Maximalist organ "Pravda" announces that the first collision has occurred between the Maximalist forces and 4,000 of Korniloff's troops, with machine-guns, near Bielagorod. The result of the collision is not stated.

Detachments of naval men belonging to the Black Sea Fleet, accompanied by delegations, have been sent against General Kaledin, who has arrested one of the delegations. General Kaledin has issued a stern warning against the Black Sea Fleet interfering with the autonomy of the Cossack territories.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the recent fighting at Tamarroka was between detachments of the shock battalions who declared against the Maximalists and local troops with sailors, Red Guards, infantry and armored cars sent from Petrograd and troops from Kharkoff. The fighting lasted all day and night and there were many casualties.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle states that the shock battalions numbered 9,000 men and included Turcomans, regular cavalry and engineers. They left Mohileff when Army Headquarters surrendered and were proceeding to the Caucasus, in accordance with the last order issued by General Dukhonin, when they encountered some Maximalist troops near Bielgorod. The Maximalist Commander-in-Chief, Krylenko, arrived during the battle. The Railway Union reports that the shock battalions were defeated but Coss-

(Continued on Page 2)

Figures Still Mounting As Investigation Proceeds In Triple Embezzlement

May Be Million In Losses; Arrests Rumored; Warrants Out For Bank Men

A constantly increasing estimate of the amounts involved and rumors that arrests have been made were the features in the Carneiro case yesterday.

In financial circles it is now declared that the figures will reach, and probably exceed, the million tael mark. It is stated that practically every bank in town which handled securities has been victimised in varying degrees. One institution is said to count in its losses some 100,000 taels in missing securities and forged script, while another's loss runs between 40,000 and 60,000 from the forgeries. Other banks are relatively affected. It is also declared that the peculations range over, not a few weeks, but several years.

Complaints have now been lodged with the Portuguese authorities by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and by the Russo-Asiatic Bank against Leopoldo Lemos and Romualdo Carneiro, former employes in their respective share departments, and warrants have been issued for their arrest. During the day it was said that two arrests had been made in Nagasaki in connection with the affair, and it was even rumored that J. L. Carneiro, the missing broker, had been apprehended in a northern city. Official confirmation of this at the Consulate, however, could not be made. All the China ports and principal cities, as well as those of Japan, have been telegraphed or wirelessed, however, and it is believed that the men will be taken into custody before long.

Lemos and R. Carneiro, who were at first thought to have sailed for Japan last Saturday, are now believed to have left Shanghai by rail, having booked passage on the ship as a blind.

Yesterday afternoon several members of R. Carneiro's family were brought before Consul-General Oliviera and questioned and further examinations are being made. The homes of the men have been or are being searched and the Consul states that he has secured important information concerning the case.

"I am convinced that the men have been working together," he said, "and I am also convinced that some of the forgeries in raised certificates and some of the peculations extend over a period of two or three, or even four years. I am certain that the men will be arrested, though it may take some time."

It is understood that in connection with the investigations of yesterday some $8,000 has been recovered and it is hoped that other amounts may be reclaimed.

Throughout the day forged script, the figures raised in some instances to very large amounts, were coming in to different agencies and complaints are still being received from individual victims at the Portuguese Consulate. On Wednesday afternoon fifteen people reported losses, some for large sums.

It is said that a number of Germans possessing a little money trusted it to the broker for the purchase of debentures. None has appeared to register complaints.

Jerusalem Worthless, Is Excuse of Germans

City Evacuated Because Of Desire To 'Save Sacred Places'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Dec. 12.—A German semi-official communique admits "the evacuation" of Jerusalem was involuntary but declares that the reason why the City fell was the desire of the Turks and Germans to prevent "ground sacred to all God-fearing peoples becoming the scene of bloody fighting." It adds that the town was worthless from a military point of view.

London, December 12.—Reuter's Agency is officially informed that General Sir Edmund Allenby entered Jerusalem yesterday.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Lloyd George read a telegram from General Sir Edmund Allenby announcing that he entered Jerusalem on foot on the 11th. "Guards have been placed round the Holy places and the Mosque of Omar has been placed under Mohammedan control."

Paris, December 11.—As Mr. Bonar Law declared yesterday, General Sir Edmund Allenby will make his official entry into Jerusalem today, accompanied by the Commanders of the French and Italian contingents and the heads of the French political mission. The capture of this Christian, Jewish and Mussulman Holy City is, as King George says, "a fitting sequel to a hard-fought campaign" and means the collapse of Turkish power and German influence in Asia Minor.

The French have played their part in this campaign, as a French contingent, about a brigade strong, under Colonel de Piepare was part of the column forming the right wing of General Sir Edmund Allenby's army.

PANAMA IS NOW ADDED TO AUSTRIA'S ENEMIES

Declaration Of War Results In Canal Zone Being Cleared Of Foes Altogether

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, December 11.—Panama has declared war against Austria-Hungary and the Austrians there have been interned. The Canal Zone is now clear of Austrians and Germans.

Ex-Premier Caillaux' Case Under Discussion

Accused Of Treason; Deputy Loustalot Also Suspected Of Traitorous Acts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 11.—At the instance of the Military Governor of Paris, the Chamber of Deputies is considering the prosecution of ex-Premier Caillaux, who is accused of treason, dealing with the enemy and pacifist propaganda. A committee is to be appointed to decide whether he shall be tried by court-martial or the Senate.

The Chamber is also considering the prosecution of Deputy Loustalot, who is accused of dealings with the enemy. It is alleged that he has met the ex-Khedive of Egypt in a neutal country.

RAID TRIESTE HARBOR AND SINK BATTLESHIP

Italian Ships Pierce Defences, Accomplish Mission And Return In Safety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 12.—An official communique reports: On Sunday night our light craft, penetrating the obstructions above and below water, entered Trieste and discharged four torpedoes against two warships of the Monarch class. All the torpedoes exploded. The battleship Wien (5,600 tons; 17 knots; 400 men; completed 1897) was sunk.

Our vessels returned safely, despite the discharge of torpedoes by the enemy and their intense fire.

Foreigner Charged With Tls. 900 Forgery

Employe Of The Barkley Co. Accused Of Raising Three Checks

J. M. Gutierrez, employed by the Barkley Co., Inc., 48 Kiangse Road, has been arrested by the Portuguese authorities and will be tried shortly on a charge of forgery and fraud. Gutierrez, it is alleged, defrauded the firm of Tls. 900 by raising the figures on three checks. He has been charged in the Portuguese court.

An Early Morning Hike 'Somewhere in France'

Some of Uncle Sam's boys who are training for the battlefront in France, returning from an early morning hike, passing through a French village. These hikes are much longer and much more severe than the hikes the boys had when in training in the United States.

NON-VACCINATION CAUSE OF SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Previous Immunity Makes Foreigners Heedless, Says Dr. Stanley

Get vaccinated!

The startling increase in the number of cases of smallpox reported during the past two weeks among foreigners and Chinese in the Settlement is due to the accumulation here of numbers of non-immune residents, according to Dr. Stanley, local Health Officer.

"When there is no smallpox, people do not get vaccinated," said Dr. Stanley. "Yet the infection is always here. Last year we had practically none of the disease and the number of persons who have not been vaccinated has grown larger and larger, until now the effect is being felt. The urgent necessity of this simple preventive must be impressed."

Practically all of the cases reported among foreigners, the Health Officer said, had occurred among the Japanese community, though they had extended to other nationalities as well. The department has made a great many vaccinations within the past week and it is believed that the ravages of the germ have been checked now. A hundred and fifty Japanese were vaccinated at one of the Japanese clubs yesterday and many Chinese are coming in for inoculation.

A considerable factor in the sudden jump in the number of cases, Dr. Stanley thought, might well be traced to the great crowds which flooded into the streets of the Settlement and mingled together on the occasion of the Sheng Kung-pao funeral several weeks ago. Immediately thereafter there was a noticeable increase in the reported instances of the disease.

The large number of deaths recorded last week among the Chinese —22 in all—is really not a reliable indication of the spread of the disease, which is not so great as might be thought. In several instances as many as three and four deaths, principally among children, occurred in the same family.

German Spies Work Freely In Mexico

Carranza Orders Seizure Of Tampico Oilfields, Further Increasing Anxiety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—German intrigue is rampant in Mexico. It is rumored that President Carranza has sent three Generals to seize the oilfields at Tampico. This is causing anxiety in view of German activities.

The Weather

Misty and very cloudy weather, but gradually improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.3 and the minimum 51.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 57.9 and 40.5.

Olympic Will Ask Council Reconsider Its Ban on 'Purity'

Attorney Retained And Private View Of Film Given For Representative Citizens

The Olympic Theater management yesterday began efforts to make the Council reconsider its ban on the film "Purity." The case was put into the hands of Mr. G. D. Musso as counsel.

Mr. Musso immediately sent a communication to the Council and then invited a number of representative residents to a private view of the film at the Olympic Theater in the afternoon. A large number of people of varied walks of life attended the exhibition, among them representatives of the missionary population.

Mr. Musso's grounds are that the film is entirely decent and that both the American producers and the management of the theater have been libelled in the brand of "indecent" that the police placed on it. His claim is that the three police censors on whose decision the Council's action was taken—Assistant Superintendent M. O. Springfield, Captain E. I. M. Barrett and Inspector Aiers—are not qualified as art critics.

The views of those who saw the film yesterday varied with individuals. There were those who saw nothing wrong in it. There were others who thought that while there was nothing indecent or suggestive about the nudes that appear in the film, nevertheless they were put in for nudity's sake rather than for art's sake. There were still others who objected to the film not on moral but on artistic grounds—that it is a sickly-sentimental, ungenuine story inartistically presented—in other words, that indecent it is not, but stupid and a bore it is.

Germans Claim 205 Allied Planes Lost

Had Only Sixty Of Their Own Destroyed Last Month, Is Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—(By wireless).—A German official communique states:—"The enemy lost in November 22 balloons and 205 aeroplanes, 85 of which fell behind our lines. We lost 60 aeroplanes and two balloons during the same period."

Rhondda Puts Limit On the Sale of Meat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Dec. 12.—Official: The Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, has restricted the sale of meat for the four weeks ending January 13 to the sales four weeks prior to October 27.

BOTH SIDES INACTIVE ON CAMBRAI FRONT

British And French Take Advantage Of Weather To Strengthen Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The Sherwood Foresters carried out a successful raid this afternoon westward of Hulluch and took a number of prisoners. A hostile raiding party was repulsed, early this morning, southward of Armentieres.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made a successful raid last night in the neighborhood of Pontruet, northwestward of St. Quentin. We repulsed local attacks northward of La Vacquerie.

The enemy's machines were particularly active on Monday, westward of Cambrai, repeatedly attacking our artillery machines. Our machines dropped many bombs and fired many rounds from their machine-guns against villages, hutments and trenches holding German troops.

Three German machines were brought down and two driven down. Three of ours are missing.

In fine weather, this morning, our machines started for the purpose of bombing certain factories in Germany, but they found their objectives obscured by the clouds. Seeing a clear gap further northeast, they proceeded thither, recognised a large railway-junction, northeast of Pirmasens and bombed it. All our machines have returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring today, reports: The comparative lull on the Cambrai front continues. Favored by grey, cold weather, both sides are busy digging, wiring and generally improving their respective positions.

The sound of heavy shelling comes from the vicinity of Bullecourt and Lagnicourt, the significance of which, at present, it is impossible to say.

Paris, December 12.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been moderate reciprocal artillery activity on the greater part of our front.

323 Members Added To Y.M.C.A. in Week

Campaign To Bring Enrollment Up To 2,000 Goes Auspiciously

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. closed its first of the four-weeks' membership campaign with a somewhat unprecedented success.

At the rally reports given out by the eight teams, which consist of 300 workers, read as follows:—

Members secured during last week —Senior Division, 304; Junior Division 19.

Membership fees collected for the week aggregate $4,269.

The rally was concluded with a short interesting program consisting of a film on scientific billiards and a speech by Dr. D. W. Lyon of the Y.M.C.A. National Committee on "America and the World War."

ALLIES MUST MAKE WAR AIMS CLEARER, ASQUITH DECLARES

But Struggle Must Go On Till Militarism Is Ended

ENDORSES WILSON

Thinks Lord Lansdowne's Letter Has Been Much Misunderstood

NOT FOR QUITTING

Only Plea Entente Make Unselfishness of Objects Evident To Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 11.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at Birmingham today, said that history would ask: "Was it worth Great Britain's while to enter the war?" He answered, without doubt and without hesitation: "Yes! Only provided the war ends in a peace securing the attainment of Great Britain's original purposes and containing in itself safeguards of its own permanence."

Such a peace had become the world's supreme need and there was no greater enemy to humanity than anyone who, by word or act, made it more difficult to achieve.

After affirming that he had nothing to take away from his recent speeches in Leeds and Liverpool regarding Great Britain's war-aims and that President Wilson, in his recent address to Congress, arrived by the same route at practically the same conclusion, Mr. Asquith referred to Lord Lansdowne's letter. He paid a tribute to Lord Lansdowne's patriotism, declared that he had no more knowledge than any member of the Government of Lord Lansdowne's letter until it was published and he had no responsibility whatever for its terms.

Letter Being Misinterpreted

Mr. Asquith expressed the opinion that much of the criticism of the letter arose from reading into it meanings and intentions which he did not understand it to convey. He thought Lord Lansdowne's main argument was that the Allies, while warring vigorously and purposefully, should endeavor to make it increasingly clear to the world that their war aims were rational and unselfish, were the aims for which they entered the war and that, by the attainment of them, they were convinced they might look for a durable peace, safeguarded by the conjoint authority of an international league.

In the words of President Wilson, their aim was to bring into effective existence that partnership not merely of governments but of peoples which must henceforth guarantee the peace of the world. Even now, there was abundant evidence that the enemy peoples were kept in the dark regarding the Allies' real purposes, both for war and peace, and he would continue to do what he could to raise the veil and let in, if possible, some rays of light.

Recalls Guildhall Speech

Mr. Asquith recalled his declaration at the Guildhall in November, 1914, that they would not sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia has been wholly and finally destroyed. He emphasised their agreement with President Wilson's declaration that nobody threatened the existence, independence or peaceful enterprise of Germany and none of the Allies sought to prescribe the internal constitution and arrangements of future Germany.

"What we are concerned with is the system which enthroned force as its sovereign authority and which held itself free, in pursuit of its supposed interests, to falsify, deride or supersede, according to the exigencies of the hour, the most solemn pacts. This system must end. Germany must learn, as I believe she is learning, that, as a matter of busi-

ness, apart from sentiment and ethics, the system does not pay.

"We have no desire to have any quarrel, internecine and perpetual, with the German nation. We acknowledge the contribution they have made and we believe will continue to make to the common stock of knowledge, research, invention, material and intellectual resource, but, if there is to be a real and enduring pact, it must be something more than a paper document.

"Another misconception is that the Allies, especially Great Britain, are aiming at the destruction, for their own political and economic objects, of what is vaguely called the freedom of the seas. In times of peace, the seas are open to the marine of all nations. What stipulation would Great Britain propose in the terms of peace to curtail or fetter this immemorial right?

"Formula can only be used to indicate a new limitation in times of war upon the belligerent rights of the Power which happens to command the sea. No corresponding limitation is suggested for war on land, where existing conventions of the most solemn character have been systematically violated by the enemy.

"It is worth while considering whether something ought not to be done to secure the freedom of the seas from the prosecution of a lawless and infamous submarine campaign, with its ruthless sacrifice of innocent life."

Mr. Asquith concluded:—"No peace will be worth the name which permits a veiled war to be carried on by other methods." And he endorsed the words of President Wilson "to base peace on generosity and justice."

Press Gives Approval

The interest with which Mr. Asquith's speech was awaited is reflected by the comments of the newspapers, which are relieved to find that he does not support Lord Lansdowne's letter, though some take exception to his explanation of the latter's letter.

The Times, which accuses Lord Lansdowne of deliberately stabbing the Government in the back, says it is extremely glad that Mr. Asquith stands firm against all temptation to support it.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that nobody who appreciated the straightness and consistency of Mr. Asquith's statesmanship could have expected a recantation of the principles he defined when he held office.

The Daily News remarks that Mr. Asquith has given the most precise and considered declaration of war aims yet made by any European statesman.

The Daily Telegraph says that Mr. Asquith's speech shows that the resolution of the British people is utterly unmoved by the recent German military successes.

Russian Diplomats Must Obey Soviets

All Those Who Haven't Signified Consent Are Ordered Dismissed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, Dec. 12.—The Commissary of Foreign Affairs has issued a decree dismissing all Russian diplomats abroad who have failed to notify their consent to serve under the Soviets.

M. Grosse, Russian Consul-General in Shanghai, stated last night that he had had no official word on the matter.

"It does not concern us," he said.

Russia Disbanding Army, Says Berlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ack reinforcements from General Kaledin are coming up.

Rumania Confirms Armistice

A Rumanian official communique states:—"We have signed an armistice with the enemy."

The Times correspondent at Jassy wires that General Prezan has been appointed Generalissimo of the Rumanian forces.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, telegraphing on the 10th states that the Military Revolutionary Committee has invited the people to demonstrate with inflammatory watchwords. The outlook is ominous.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, wiring yesterday, states that the incendiary manifesto of the Military Revolutionary Committee was withdrawn at the last moment. A number of processions celebrating the opening of the Constituent Assembly converged on the Tauride Palace, outside which a succession of extempore meetings are being held but, till four o'clock in the afternoon, there had been no disorders.

Petrograd, December 11.—The Bolshevik News Agency announces the establishment of Revolutionary Courts throughout Russia consisting of soldiers, sailors, workmen and workwomen considered eligible by the local Soviets.

A decisive split has occurred at the Congress of Revolutionary Socialists between the Left and Right groups.

ROADWAY TO BE BUILT BY FLOOD SUFFERERS

Homeless Refugees To Be Utilised To Construct Permanent Improvement

Special Correspondence to The China Press

T'unghsien, Chihli, December 10.—The Metropolitan Flood Relief Committee, which unites in one organisation representatives of the Chinese Government, the Red Cross, Chinese and American, and Christian workers, has decided upon the construction of a macadamised trunk road from Peking toward Tientsin as the first important public work to be undertaken in order to make use of the flood refugees as laborers and at the same time with their labor produce a work of permanent benefit to the countryside. It is hoped that eventually the trunk road may unite Peking with Tientsin on one side and Peking with Paotingfu on the other.

For the present the first section of the road will extend only so far as T'ungchow, a stretch of about fourteen miles. T'ungchow, which after January 1 is to be officially T'unghsien—according to Post Office orders—for centuries has been connected with Peking by a canal and by the famous Stone Road, a sort of Appian Way, which, in its wornout present condition can furnish a new form of torture to anyone who essays to make a trip over it by Peking cart, for the huge blocks that once paved its surface are worn into deep ruts and other cracks have been formed by the slipping of the blocks. But the lime and clay pounded together for the original foundation are still firm and sound. Thus by removing the upper layer of slabs and pounding them up into macadam and relaying on the old foundation, it should be possible to secure an excellent road.

Funds for the hire of laborers are provided by the Chinese Government and American Red Cross. The work of construction has already been begun at the T'unghsien end. Refugees are being gathered from the flood districts of Wenanhsien and Paotihsien. Others will be brought from Tientsin later. It is expected that 10,000 will have been at work on the road before the winter is over. Mr. King Kung-l'ing has been appointed Director of the Road Construction. Professor J. Bailie, of the School of Agriculture of Nanking University is in charge of the laborers.

It will be interesting to note the effect of such a model road upon the countryside and upon business. The city of T'unghsien is, of course, much interested in the venture and stands to profit in large measure. It is to be hoped that the building of this road will stimulate progressive leaders in country districts to undertake connecting their regions with it by proper branch roads, thus forming a network of roads. Such an improvement in means of communication should have a large effect on the economic life of this entire region. The road is planned not as a road for motor cars but for the average country traffic. There will be a line of stones on either edge to form a wheel-barrow track. It is hoped that the width of tires allowed on the road can be regulated, and the road lead to a number of related improvements.

It may be added that this city like others in various parts of the country is planning several forms of entertainment the proceeds of which will be given to the Chihli flood sufferers. There is an interesting co-operation between the schools, merchants, officials and Christian groups.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, December 12.—The Emperor has given a donation of Yen 20,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the Tientsin floods.

Private contributions for the same purpose here and in Osaka are expected to total over Yen 110,000, despite the urgent local calls for relief.

CANTON FORCES LOSE BATTLE AT SWATOW

Houses Of Foreigners Struck By Bullets Despite Warning Of Consuls

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, Dec. 13.—The Kwangtung troops commenced to attack Swatow at 2 a.m. on the 11th. After six hours' fighting they were driven back by the Government troops.

A warning issued by the Consular Body that the forces engaged must not endanger foreign lives and property was disregarded and many foreign houses were hit by bullets though no casualties have been reported.

Japanese To Send Cruiser

Tokio, December 13.—Owing to the unsettled condition of South China the cruiser Chiyoda will shortly be despatched there.

Northern Tuchuns Now Less Eager to Fight South

Military plans of the Tientsin conference have collapsed, according to the Chinese press, on account of the incapability of the Tuchuns to raise the fancy figures pledged by them during their animated meetings, as well as the firm attitude adopted by the Yangtsze Tuchuns for peace. Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli, it is said, is beginning to waver in his convictions and has told the representative of Tuchun Li Shun that the proposals of the latter Tuchun are acceptable and he will only fight the South in case the conditions of the South are not acceptable to General Li.

"Work for peace and do not listen to rumors," was the advice given by Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting in a direct telegraphic message to President Feng. The message made no demands but merely expressed the hope that the new Parliament be convoked without delay.

The Peking police authorities have instructed the press to correct the reports about another monarchical movement. Rumors had it that Hsu Shih-chang was negotiating with the monarchist, Kang Yu-wei, in a certain legation, to push the propaganda, while others say that Chang Hsun had returned to Hsuchowfu to keep his troops in good trim.

As a result of a fight between the Kwangsi troops and the Canton Constabulary at the South Gate in Canton, several were wounded, civilians were panic-stricken and shops have closed their doors since Wednesday.

Northerners Beaten In Chaochowfu

Five days and nights of bloody struggle in Chaochowfu, between the loyalists under Garrison Commissioner Mo Ching-yu and the Canton independent forces have left the government troops helpless, according to a wireless report by the Commissioner to Peking Monday. The message resents the failure of Peking to render assistance to Chaochowfu, saying that even if the government does not care any longer for the loyalty of that city, the administration should at least give Fukien a helping hand. The Fukien Tuchun, Li Hao-chi, also telegraphed for reinforcements and said that if the government does not find it fitting and proper to assist him a mandate should be issued to dismiss him from office.

General Tan Yen-kai, appointed Hunan Tuchun, has promised to accept his new post under the condition that the Northern troops will be withdrawn at once and that the Central Government will advance a substantial sum for relief work in the province. He undertakes to send the Kwangsi troop back from his province without any orders from Peking.

Tuchun Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan and Dr. Wu Ting-fang have jointly sent a memorandum to Peking asking for the restoration of the old parliament. Former Premier Tong Shao-yi, however, merely asked the President to solve the political situation in accordance with law. Dr. Wu is reported to be returning to Shanghai soon.

The Kirin Tuchun, General Meng En-yuan, has despatched three battalions to Harbin for the protection of foreigners during the Russian disturbance.

The provincial assembly of Kiangsu at Nanking decided to call for an armistice between the North and the South, to lodge a formal protest against the establishment of a civil administration in Shantung by the Japanese and to ask the civil governor to reject the proposal to lift the ban on the exportation of rice.

War Problem Discussed

The War Commission submitted its proposal to the Cabinet Tuesday to have China join the Paris Economic Conference, following the suggestion of Mr. Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, and supply the Allied Powers with provisions.

The Cabinet, however, was not able to reach any decision on the measure. Following its regular meeting Tuesday, the Ministers called on President Feng and held a lengthy interview on the subject.

NAVAL AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The Admiralty reports: On Monday night naval air-craft dropped many tons of bombs on Oostacker aerodrome and Bruges Docks. The results of the former raid were difficult to observe but a fire was started in Bruges Docks. All our machines returned.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Dec 21

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18
Per T.K.K s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 22

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. K'kura M. Dec. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Dec. 29

News Brevities

A draft of £34.14.0 has been forwarded to the Secretary of St. Dunstan's, being proceeds of Masonic Club Card Room collection for Blind Sailors and Soldiers during November.

* * *

Parents who wish to send their children to the Cathedral Schools (for boys or girls) next term, beginning January 7, are requested to send in their applications as soon as possible either to the heads of the schools or to Mr. C. G. Graham, honorary secretary of the Cathedral School Committee, care the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

* * *

The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., will hold its annual general meeting this afternoon at 4.30 in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Room, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road.

* * *

The Engineering Society of China will meet next Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 at the Royal Asiatic Society, when a paper will be read by Mr. C. S. Garten on modern methods of water proofing concrete.

* * *

The second annual meeting of subscribers of the Social Charity Fund will take place at No. 1A Jinkee Road this afternoon at 6 o'clock.

* * *

There was a big crowd present last night at the Isis Theater and an enthusiastic reception was accorded the Fantastic artists. The artists appearing were Hilda Felstead, comedienne: Nellie Black, violinist; Alf. Redhead Wilson, athletic humorist; Elsie Black, flautist, and the two clever dancers, Ivy Aldous and Fred Keeley. In addition to the Fantastics tonight, the great film feature, "The Goddess" will be shown in Episodes 7 and 8.

* * *

A Tientsin report says that Mr. J.E. Gobbons of the K. M. A., who returned to England to work in the Vickers Maxim Works, joined the Royal Flying Corps upon the occasion of his eighteenth birthday and is now doing active service at the front.

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Imperial University Tutor In Closely Reasoned Attack On Japan Enemies of Allies

In the course of a long and interesting article appearing in the current number of the Chuo Koron, Dr. Anesaki Masaharu, a Professor at the Tokio Imperial University, strongly denounces the view generally held by Japanese publicists and people on the war. He says:—

"With the progress of the war, the Allies' opposition to German militarism has become one of the most cogent principles for which they are fighting, but in Japan the people are not sufficiently awakened to this aspect of the question chiefly because of their lack of clear perception of the various new issues that have arisen as the struggle has progressed. In Japan the belief obtains in many quarters that Britain entered the war not on account of Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, but because of her desire to destroy Germany's commerce and industries. In regard to America's participation in the war, too, attempts are made by many Japanese publicists to ascribe the step to selfish motives. Not only do these publicists firmly believe in the correctness of their views, but they even assert that no consideration except that interest can enter into international disputes. It is true that not a few human actions are inspired from selfish motives, and these selfish motives are sometimes embellished with plausible attempts at justification on higher grounds. But it must be at the same time admitted that consideration of interests is not the sole motive impelling human beings to do things. There are many disputes, though originating in question of interest, which develop into moral issues as they progress, involving questions of principles and ideals pure and simple.

Importance Of Principle To English And Americans

"When it is remembered that in the nineteenth century many international disputes arose from commercial and industrial rivalries, it is no wonder that some motives of interest are observable in the present war, which marks the culmination of the international disputes of the last century. But it is nevertheless a mistake to conclude that because such motives contributed to the actual outbreak of hostilities, the present war is being fought from the sole motive of interests. The ruinous fate befalling Belgium has a vital effect upon the welfare of Britain, and therefore it is not altogether incorrect to say that Britain took up arms against Germany from motives of self-defence, but at the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that with the British people the idea that the terms of a treaty are sacred carries much weight. Nor must our eyes be shut to the fact that since the outbreak of hostilities Germany's methods of warfare have provoked an intense feeling of indignation among the British and American peoples.

"President Wilson's sympathy has always been with the Allied cause, but he maintained the neutrality of America for more than two years and a half in deference to the dispositions and sentiments of his countrymen. He declared war against Germany only when he observed that the feelings of horror and indignation among his countrymen towards German militarism had reached a pitch justifying such a step on his part. If due thought is given to these circumstances, it will be obvious to anybody that moral judgment and feelings formed powerful factors in moving America to take part in the war. It is doubtful whether those Japanese publicists who ascribe America's participation in the war to purely selfish motives base their contention on the trend of public opinion in America during that time. If anybody takes the trouble to study the views expressed by the leading publicists in America during the first two years of the war side by side with the declaration of war issued by President Wilson, he will readily perceive that the Americans were very largely actuated by the desire of securing freedom for humanity and international justice in declaring war against Germany. Moreover, if one stops to think how many Americans voluntarily placed themselves at the service of the Allies simply through their rightful indignation against Germany's iniquitous methods, even before their country declared war against Germany, and how firmly the American people are now united in their efforts to prosecute the war, he will easily understand how important a part the moral indignation of the Americans against German militarism has played in causing that country to make common cause with the Entente Powers.

A Comparison For Japanese Scoffers

"Not only in regard to Britain's motives in participating in the war, but also regarding the many questions bearing upon international justice that have arisen during the progress of the war, there appear to be many sceptics and scoffers in Japan. These publicists sheer at the declaration made by the Allies, especially America, that they are fighting for the maintenance of international morality, freedom of humanity, and the peace of the world, and assert with an air of much assurance that these are mere texts, the actual motives being nothing but self-seeking ones. The Japanese people, who have heard of so many international disputes in the nineteenth century arising out of selfish motives, accept this theory with readiness. Such a superficial view, which gives the public a mistaken idea of the inner meaning or affairs, is calculated to carry Japan off the proper course she should follow in international politics.

"All human affairs and struggles are apt to take a new and sometimes quite unexpected turn as they go on, and the new issues often assume much more important proportions than the original ones until they come to constitute decisive factors in settling the dispute. For instance, how many Japanese had the foresight to predict the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Restoration when the question of opening the country was beginning to be hotly discussed? The controversies over the question of opening Japan to foreign intercourse gave rise to the theory of respecting the Throne and the exclusion of aliens. This led to an attempt in certain quarters to effect harmony between the Imperial Court and the Shogunate, but finally culminated in open rivalry between the Imperial loyalists and the adherents of the Shogunate. This was quite an unanticipated, though natural, development of the situation. But will anybody regard the rivalry between these two parties as bogus and false, simply because the question of concluding treaties with foreign countries was the original subject of contention? Many Japanese publicists, however, appear to take such a view in regard to the present war. They are apt to regard the controversies on the new issues incidental to the war as mere pretexts.

Self-Interest And Loyalty

"When the controversies between the loyalists and the adherents of the Shogunate were at their height in the Bunkyu and Gwanji eras (1861-1864) the consideration of self-interest formed as important a factor as the sense of loyalty and patriotism for 300 provincial lords in deciding their attitude. Even in the Satsuma and Choshu clans the people were not unanimous in taking their stand. In these circumstances, it is certain that there were at that time very few people, even among the most staunch loyalists, who could foresee that things would culminate in the Restoration and the abolition of feudalism. There were, indeed, many people in whose eyes loyalty to the Emperor and expulsion of the alien were one and the same thing. Granting that some clans were not completely free from considerations of self-interest in deciding their attitude at this time, it is proper to denounce the loyal attitude they ultimately adopted as a false pretext? Can those patriots who first conceived the idea of driving off the aliens but who later became advocates of opening the country to foreign intercourse properly be branded as hypocrites?

"In regard to the present war, many Japanese publicists are wont to pass such judgment on the assertions of the Allies. They denounce the Allies' claim that they are fighting for justice as hypocritical, and dismiss America's declared opposition to German militarism as mere pretence. If such absurd theories should be allowed to mislead the masses and influence national policy, the inevitable result will be that Japan will court the fate befalling the many clans which could not from a correct conception of the spirit of the age just before the Restoration.

War Clarifies The Obscurer Issues

"It is certain that the present war originated in the Balkan question, and that the Anglo-German collision is traceable to their commercial and industrial competition. At the threshold of the present war, however, the notorious 'scrap of paper' declaration made by the German Chancellor in regard to the neutrality of Belgium raised the issue of the sacredness of treaties and international good faith. In other words, the deliberate destruction of treaties and the trampling under-foot of international morality by Germany brought these questions very forcibly before the mind of other nations. The maltreatment of the Belgians, the use of asphyxiating gas, and ruthless submarinism are other questions which have followed rapidly one after another in being brought prominently to the fore as affecting the rights of neutral countries, the freedom of the seas, and regard for human life. Moreover, Germany's principle of 'Deutschland ueber Allies' started all the nations of the world thinking seriously about the safety of their own countries. The menace of German militarism also has excited a great deal of criticism and anxiety.

"None of these issues was apparent to people's minds at the outbreak of the war, nor did any of them constitute a cogent motive for provoking hostilities. With the progress of the situation and the development of the various issues these matters have come to assume very important proportions until they are now regarded as a very powerful force influencing humanity and the world. The belligerent Powers are now determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end in the face of many grave difficulties, not simply because of the Balkan problem, which started the present war, nor on account of the idea of commercial and industrial rivalry, but because they are now confronted with many graver issues, such as those enumerated above, which await solution. Even those countries which first took up arms from no nobler motives than the protection of their own interests, are now fighting in the cause of justice. Some points which were obscure at first loom very conspicuously at present, and in fact constitute decisive factors not only in sustaining the present conflict but in settling the final issue. These motives, principles, assertions, ideals, and efforts are, it must be remembered, neither wholly false nor partial pretexts, as some Japanese claim, but embody genuine principles, aspirations, and revelations in the eyes of the belligerents.

Something Higher Than Interest

"To denounce these genuine feelings and assertions of the belligerents as mere pretexts, to conceive that everything in the world goes by rivalry for gain, and that all issues can only be decided by military strength is a very silly and superficial view, though at first blush it may appear very clever to some people. This sad lack of insight into the world's affairs on the part of some Japanese is probably ascribable to the fact that they are too intent upon their selfish gains, and cannot rid themselves of the out-of-date ideas of the nineteenth century.

"Whatever may have been the actual motives provoking the present struggle, the issues now involved include the question of international morality, the meaning of human existence, and ideals for the freedom of humanity. The questions of interest and economics are of course interwoven with these, but it cannot be denied that the questions of principles and assertions now furnish influential motive-power for carrying on this gigantic war. Seeing that the war is conducted not between two hostile nations but two groups of nations, it is not simply the interests if one particular country which are at stake. The question involved is: on what principles shall the world be controlled? In these circumstances, Japan must not fix her attitude today solely with an eye to her own interests or to the question of her political alliance with certain countries, but in deciding her attitude she must take a wider view of things, and realise that principles and ideals are really at stake, and that she is now called upon to choose between interests and justice in connection with the all-important problems of human destiny and the moral life of the world.

Rise To Greatness Of Occasion

"Japan participated in the war in accordance with the obligations imposed upon her in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the step was very creditable as it showed her respect for good faith. During the three years which have passed since her participation in the war, the struggle has been greatly extended in scope and significance, and yet Japan has remained in the same position towards the war as she occupied three years ago. Nay, some Japanese even complain or repent of Japan having entered the war at all. Some of these people attack the Japanese Government for having failed to exact from Japan's Ally an assurance of Japan's share of the profits for entering into the war, while similar complaints are heard in some quarters in connection with the despatch of a Japanese squadron to the Mediterranean. Not being content with sneering at the just contentions of the Allies in regard to the various issues of importance that have arisen from the war, some Japanese publicists even go the length of advocating an alliance with Germany. In this manner Japanese people are laying themselves open to the charge that Japan's participation in the war is merely nominal. An impression is growing among the Allies that Japan's help to the Allies with materials is simply rendered from motives of gaining commercial profits, and such an impression is, it must be presumed, not solely to be attributed to misunderstandings on the part of the Allies, but must be ascribed to Japan's own faults. Thus Japan's position in the war is being gradually relegated, to all intents and purposes, to that of a neutral country sitting on the fence. It is to be regretted that Japan's sympathy with the Allies on the new issues arising from the situation is growing less day by day, and that in consequence there is a danger of her position in world politics becoming more and more isolated."

JAPAN IS FEEBLE FOR MODERN WAR

Potential Strength Of Nippon Small, Says S. S. McClure, In San Francisco

S. S. McClure who recently left Japan for America, discussed both the Chinese and Japanese questions, before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco and said:

"It would be madness for Japan to attempt to attack this country with less than 1,000,000 men. To transport those men to these shores with their fighting equipment would be a colossal task, almost as impossible as moving them to the moon.

Says Japan Is Weak

"In terms of modern war Japan is potentially the feeblest of the nations. She is lacking in technical knowledge, and is without the machinery, the factories or the natural resources necessary to carry on a great war. What does a nation amount to in modern warfare when it can boast of only 700,000 factory employees?

"Japan is an island, and an isolated one. When one considers the struggle which England has had, with her great navy and her great merchant marine, to keep from being destroyed by the German submarines, it is possible to gain some idea of the condition Japan would have to face in a war with a distant power.

"There is a Japanese problem, but it affects the Japanese only. They are an unfortunate people in their geographical position. But there is no Japanese problem that confronts the other countries of the world.

Conditions In China

"I found in China the upper classes are the weaklings. It is the uneducated coolie who is strong. When the coolie has been elevated, then we will see a strong China. Like Japan, China's problems are strictly her own. There is no danger of any other power swallowing China. On the other hand, China swallows and assimilates all who go there. For every dollar of profit made there by Europeans the Chinese reap ten. Railroads are now China's chief need."

GERMANY'S AFTER-WAR ARMY

After Peace Could Put 8,010,000 Men In Field In 1933

Paris, October 10 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An inconclusive peace would mean that Germany would, in fifteen years, be able to put into the field an army of 8,010,000 men against a total French Army of 3,332,000, according to figures compiled by Andre Lefevre, Deputy from Aix and former Minister of Finance.

M. Lefevre estimates the number of survivors at 23 years of age in the two countries, out of 100,000 male births, at 72,950 for France and 70,605 for Germany. In spite of the greater wastage in Germany, the relatively smaller birth rate in France would reduce the latter's military strength to only little over 40 per cent of that of her neighbor in 1933.

TWO PHILIPPINE SHIPS SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Manila, November 24.—Two Philippine vessels flying the American flag have been torpedoed in the Mediterranean, according to cable advices received by Governor General Harrison this morning. A message from the American consular agent at Port Said states that the Villemer bound for the Philippines from Barcelona was torpedoed on November 13 and sank in eleven minutes with two members of her crew missing, Cipriano Cueva, greaser, and Eulogio Canalite, fireman. Another message from the chief of the bureau of insular affairs at Washington brings the information that the former government cableship Rizal, which was recently sold to the Tabacalera company and was bound for Spain, was torpedoed without warning near Cape Cavallo on November 9, all on board being saved.

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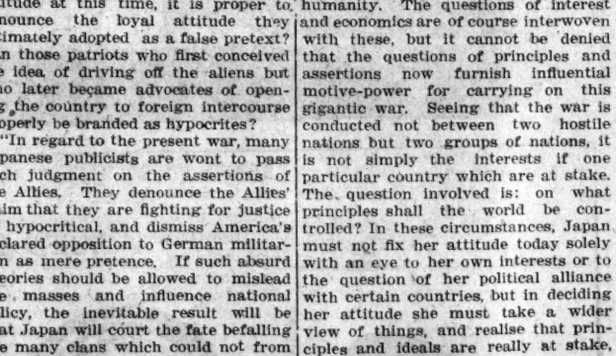

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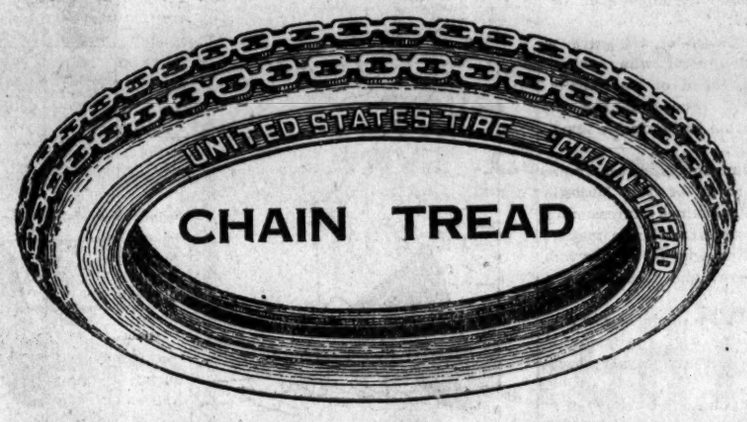

The Chain Tread Tire pictured above combines all those elements which make up FULL TIRE VALUE—wearing qualities, good looks, and a tread that is

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"The village of Castlewood stood, and stands with the Church in the midst the parsonage hard by it, the Inn,—with the sign of the "Three Castles" on the elm. The London road stretched away towards the rising sun, and to the west, where swelling hills and peaks, behind which many a time Henry Esmond saw the same sun setting that he now looks on thousands of miles away across the great ocean."

Henry Esmond, Book I. Chap 3.

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W.G.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

GOOD ESCHEWERS GET HOTEL CHIT REBATE

New York Scheme Saves Sugar, Bread, Cream And Condiments

New York, Nov. 3.—Have you a little eschewer in your home?

If you have—if you are so fortunate—put your little eschewer in a cage and let him eschew like the very dickens for a couple of days and then take him to the Hotel Majestic at Central Park West and Seventy-second street. If he is really a first-class eschewer he can clean up, because Copeland Townsend, the big boss of the Majestic, announced today as follows:

The Hotel Majestic will give a rebate to all guests who eschew sugar, cream, bread or condiments.

The correct procedure for an eschewer bent on eschewing is something like this:

At dinnertime the eschewer enters the dining room of the Majestic wearing the determined expression of a qualified eschewer. He is met by the head waiter, who recognizes him as an eschewer, and escorted to a table.

Then the head waiter beckons to a common waiter and the common waiter leans over and says respectfully:

"What will you eschew today, sir?"

The eschewer ponders over the bill of fare.

"Well," he says at length, "I guess I'll eschew a condiment, whatever that is."

"Very good, sir," says the common waiter, in admiring tones, and then he yells to the kitchen, "One condiment eschewer."

And so the eschewer sits right there sternly schewing his condiment and glorying in his eschewance, while the other guests sit and stare with envy because their education had been so sadly neglected that they never had learned to eschew, and the waiters stand around gazing in awe. And what does the eschewer get for eschewing?

He gets 5 per cent off his check; that is, he gets 5 per cent off if he eschews either sugar, cream, bread or condiments. But if he is such an accomplished eschewer that he can eschew all four of them at the same meal, then he gets 20 per cent off his check. "I believe," said Mr. Townsend, "that by encouraging people to eschew things much saving can be made in food products"; so now is the time to eschew.

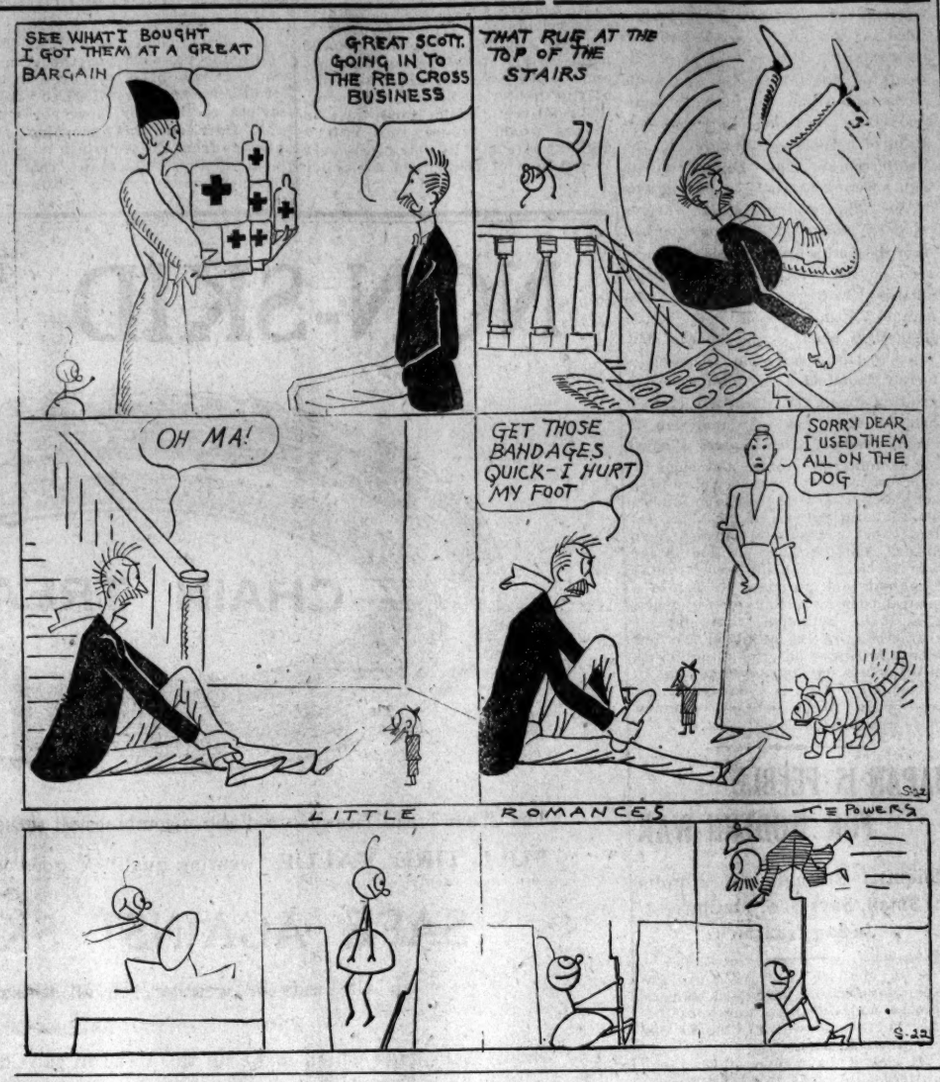
DEFENDS THE MARSEILLAISE

Due de Montpensier Never Heard Objection to Great Song

Paris, Oct. 15.—An interesting statement is contained in the preface of a new book by M. de Joantho, entitled "Le Trimphe de la Marseillaise.' The Duc de Montpensier, younger brother of the Duc d'Ovleans, writes that he never heard of any objection to the famous revolutionary song in his family.

His great-grandfather the Duc de Chartres afterward King Louis Philippe sang it to the battle of Jemmaps where it contributed largely to the French victory. Louis Philippe, before his accession, helped Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise," who had lapsed into poverty, and afterward bestowed the Legion of Honor upon him.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers


SEE WHAT I BOUGHT I GOT THEM AT A GREAT BARGAIN
GREAT SCOTT. GOING IN TO THE RED CROSS BUSINESS
THAT RUG AT THE TOP OF THE STAIRS
OH MA!
GET THOSE BANDAGES QUICK-I HURT MY FOOT
SORRY DEAR I USED THEM ALL ON THE DOG
LITTLE ROMANCES
T.E POWERS

FIRST U.S. CAPTIVE WAS 19 YEARS OLD

Boche Buried With Military Honors—Wondered At American Troops' Presence

With the American army in France, November 1.—(Delayed).—"There he is," said the surgeon. "You can look at him, but you must be very quiet, for he is just coming out of the ether."

The surgeon opened the door of a long wooden building standing in what had been the garden of a rambling stone house, now the first American hospital behind the first trenches.

The pungent odor of the anesthetic shocked the nostrils, and there was a glimpse of double rows of cots covered with khaki colored army blankets. Shelves of bottles were dimly seen in the half light from the shaded windows.

His Face Never Shaved

"There he is, the first cot to the right," said the surgeon. "Our first German prisoner."

He was very young—merely a boy—he was only 19, with his black hair long and untrimmed. The down on his face showed his chin had never been shaved. He lay motionless in the stupor of ether.

"We hope we can pull him through," the surgeon said. But a few hours later the boy died.

He will be buried with military honors.

Lost In No Man's Land

Our first German prisoner blundered right into the hands of the American patrol out in No Man's Land in the rain and mist of early Saturday morning.

He tried to run away when two soldiers of this all-American army of ours, with names ending in "ski" called on him to halt, and they had to shoot him, just as they had been instructed to, before they could bring him in.

He had become lost out there carrying letters from one part of the German line to another. He was trying to take a short cut, and, when challenged, he called back. "Wer da." When he arrived in the hospital he thought he was in the hands of the English. After he had been told by a German-American orderly from St. Louis that his captors were American, he kept murmuring "Amerikaner, Amerikaner" in wonderment.

Gave Some Information

Only a few months ago he was taken from his little village and placed in an infantry regiment as a machine gunner. He would not talk much, for besides being very weak he was a stubborn young soldier, determined not to give these new enemies any information.

He had had a hard journey back to the hospital, but he was treated as tenderly as though he had been one of our own.

The news that the first prisoner had been taken and was dead spread rapidly up and down the trenches. Everywhere it was greeted with enthusiasm coupled with regret that he had died. The French also were elated, as this was the first prisoner taken in this quiet sector in some time.

Despite the lad's reticence, it can be said that some information of value was gained by the questions of the American intelligence officer. Perhaps later, when we have seen more of the Boche, we shall get callous and worry less about what we have to do to him, but at present we are a young army and heartily do we wish our first prisoner had "come along" quietly.

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'BLAZING ONION' NEW GERMAN AIR PERIL

Canadian War Aviator Tells Of Germans' Latest Anti-Aircraft Weapon

MAJOR BISHOP ONLY 23

Downed 47 Enemy Planes In 110 Fights During Five Months At The Front

New York, November 4.—"The blazing onion" is described by Major W. A. Bishop of the Royal Flying Corps as the most disconcerting weapon the Germans have been able to send against the allied airman. The first news of this contrivance was brought to New York by the young Canadian, just back from the front, who was in the city last week as the guest of the Canadian Club.

He described "the blazing onion" as a pyrotechnic affair consisting of eight balls, which are shot up revolving about an axis to which they are held by wires and which ignite when reaching the altitude of the aviators over the Hun lines.

"You can see it as it comes up," he said, "with about the speed of shrapnel. It isn't the damage it does so much as the disconcerting effect of the thing. It swings in a radius of about twenty feet, and it is almost fascinating to watch it come up under you. It is something to get well out of the way of, as if one of the blazing balls hits an airplane serious damage is almost unescapable. The bad effect of them will wear off after our men get used to them, but when I left the front they were worrying our airmen considerably."

Major Bishop went to the front in April as a private. He came back in September as a Major and wearing besides the Victoria Cross, the War Cross, and the Distinguished Service Order twice. He has a record of having engaged in 110 fights in five months on the front, in which he brought down forty-seven German airplanes and two observation balloons. He is a native of Owen Sound, Ontario, and is so boyish that he does not look to be even 23.

Major Bishop said that an order that always held force with the allied aviators was that when one of their number got into trouble, all others must go to his aid.

"Knowing of this rule of ours," he said, "a trick of the Hun was to send up one of our captured machines and have six of his machines engage in a mock battle. The captured machine would simulate distress, thus trying to lead our aviators into ambush. Sometimes they succeeded and then—well we didn't mind the six Germans, but they usually had a dozen more rush to the melee."

Since early last Spring, Major Bishop said, the allied aviators had succeeded in having most of the air fights take place over German territory, and he declared that this was almost an invariable rule now.

Describing squadron fighting, Major Bishop said:

"With the leader in front, you go straight at them. You fire when your judgment tells you you have a good chance to make a hit. If you go down or if you miss, the next man in line takes your place. It is often a matter of luck as to which man, Boche or British gets in the first shots, and it is usually the first shots that count. When we drive at the Boches, we always aim at the leader, as we know he is the best man of that particular lot. If we miss the leader the next fellow in line goes after him and the leader takes his chances with some other Boche. A drawback to this fighting is that at the height at which it usually takes place, we are exposed to the anti-aircraft guns of the Germans on the ground as well as the machine guns of the Boche aviators."

Major Bishop told how he had followed a German airplane twenty miles into enemy territory before he got in a telling shot. He said that an airman flying away was usually an easier prey than one flying at you.

LAUNCHES FIRST VESSEL

Washington, November 26.—The American shipping board has announced the first launching of a vessel constructed under its direction.

Mafoo Is Acquitted Of Limby Stabbing

Mixed Court Finds Insufficient Evidence Against Suspect Charged With Attack

The mafoo, Wong Ah-sz, charged with attacking and stabbing Mrs. B. A. Limby in her home at 128 Bubbling Well Road on Nov. 4, was dismissed in the Mixed Court yesterday for lack of evidence against him.

Mr. K. E. Newman, for the police, in his opening statement told of the attack, of Mrs. Limby's suspicion of the mafoo and of her subsequent identification of him as her assailant. The identification was not very convincing and, Mr. Newman stated, the accused had witnesses to prove that he was in a certain lodging house at the time of the attack. Mrs. Limby gave evidence and at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Assessor Byrne and Magistrate Kwan discharged the prisoner.

GERMANY WILL BREAK IN YEAR, SAYS M'CLURE

Quotes Count Terauchi, Who Says 2 Million Americans In France Will End War

Col. S. S. McClure, for many years an important figure in magazine and newspaper circles in America, recently returned from Japan and China. He had previously been in Europe, where he began his investigations on world politics.

"I have seen Europe at war and studied the causes of strife and points of dispute," Colonel McClure said, in an interview with the Portland Oregonian. "With these in mind I have made a comprehensive study of China and Japan, gathering my facts first hand rather than taking any man's word. I have studied the possibilities of a surprise attack on America by Japan from the industrial standpoint of preparedness."

In Japan, Mr. McClure said, he found the sentiment very friendly to America, though some anxiety was betrayed at the growth of our military power and the possibility of a future change in policy when the United States becomes fully armed. Yet among the higher classes the sentiment of friendliness and confidence was very substantial, he said.

From the basis of his observations while in Germany and from the opinion of Japan's foremost statesmen, Colonel McClure gave his prediction of the end of the world war.

"Germany will break within the next twelve or eighteen months," he prophesied, "because she will lose all hope. I can quote Count Terauchi, the Japanese premier, undoubtedly the ablest man at the head of any government between New York and London, traveling west: 'The war will be won when America has 2 million men on the western front, unless Germany throws up the sponge before then.'"

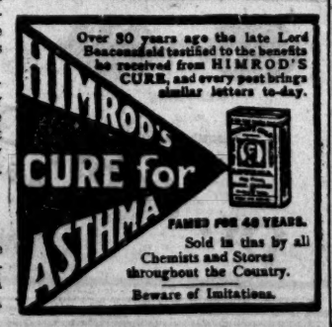
As to the Japanese government, its stability and justice, Colonel McClure is an avowed enthusiast, and for the governing class he has the highest praise.

SEEK BULLET-PROOF ARMOR

Experiments Under Way In London To Find The Right Material

London, September 30 (By The Associated Press.)—Experiments are still being made here with the object of finding an effective body armor for troops. The difficulty, it is said, is to find a material which will stop high velocity projectiles without being too heavy and burdensome to the wearer.

A type of heavy armor is being used in some cases in the British Army by bombing parties, but even for this purpose its use is not general.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Tommies' Xmas Fund

Last Year Surpassed

The Hon. Treasurer of the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club acknowledges with thanks the following contributions:—

"C. B."	$ 25.00
Mrs. C. E. Sparke (Tls.47.25)	64.72
N. G. Maitland	20.00
"W"	10.00
"W. J. N. D."	10.00
Gross Proceeds of Performance of "Shanghai Films" at the Olympic Theater	1,087.90
Mr. and Mrs. C. Matthews	10.00
Mrs. A. Stubbs	20.00
W. H. Trenchard Davis	20.00
G. de Rossi	25.00
S. S. Nazer	25.00
"F. H."	3.00
"Jessie"	5.00
Proceeds Special Football Match	690.00
A. S. P. White-Cooper	25.00
"J. A. B. S."	5.00
Balance of Proceeds of Special Football Match	18.00
E. E. Parsons	10.00
I. A. Donnelly—Sale of Xmas Cards to Shanghai Fire Brigade, and Subscriptions	100.00
Proceeds of Mr. Stokes' entertainment at the Victoria Theater	2,528.97
"C. & L. H."	26.20
	$4,728.79
Previously acknowledged	3,687.18
	$8,415.97

$1,666.67 @ 3/- ..... £ 250
6,749.30 @ 72.5 = Tls.4,893.38
@ 4/3½ = 1,050
$8,415.97 £1,300

which amount was remitted to London by telegram this morning.

This fund is now closed, but the Hon. Treasurer feels sure it will gratify the kind contributors to learn that, helped by the high exchange, the sterling amount exceeds that of last year by no less than £845.

CECIL HOLLIDAY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Camilo's Farewell

Rain notwithstanding, there was a crowded house at the Apollo Theater last evening to say "Bon Voyage" to M. Camilo, talented French comedian, and to applaud his farewell numbers on the local stage. The performance last evening was in the nature of a testimonial to the clever French artist who has given so much pleasure to his audiences at numerous war benefits here and who is now returning to France and the front. It was a warm, spontaneous expression of appreciation that he received together with the best wishes of the crowd for his good fortune in the war. His eccentric numbers with mandolin, violin and flute were excellent, as always, and his rapid-fire sketching was as happily received. Various local artists shared in the program, including Mr. Aymes, in a humorous monologue; Mme. Fano, who sang, and Mr. Silas, who gave some of his piano features. A fine bill of films and the ventriloquism of Abbott rounded out the evening.

As the dark days arrive better illumination becomes a necessity, lamps in use have blackened, give less light and consume more current.

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Japanese Reinforce Vladivostok Troops

Help Sent To Mikado's Engineers Managing Terminus Of Siberian Railway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 12.—The Times' correspondent at Washington states that the Japanese Embassy confirms that Japanese troops have arrived in Vladivostok to reinforce the Japanese engineers who have been managing the port and the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway for some time.

Junior Golf Club

The qualifying round for the Club Championship of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club is now open. Intending competitors are advised that all cards are to be returned not later than December 23. The conditions are 36 holes, medal play, best 16 cards to qualify.

Football

The League Committee, meeting at the Cathedral School, arranged the following football matches for tomorrow;

First League—S. R. C. v. St. Xavier's. Referee—Mr. Bissett.

Second League—Socony v. St. Xavier's 2nd XI, and Willows v. Thomas Hanbury School.

Basketball

Two Games at Y. M. C. A.

The Y.M.C.A. gymnasium gallery was packed with basketball lovers last evening at the game between Red Sox and the Physical Training School team. The result of the games follows:

Red Sox—15 (Nichols, Tinkham, Hykes, Gardner and Woods).

Y.M.C.A. Physical Training School—57 (Tong, McCloy, Siler, Swan, Hsu and Hoh).

Y.M.C.A. High School—31 (Pang, Sung, Tsu, Liang, Koo and Yang).

Training School—14 (Yang, Lee, Yao, Lin and Wu).

Flood Relief Fund

Foreign subscriptions received up to December 12:

	Yen.	$	Tls.
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	21,101.75	6,132.39	26,635.44
Mr. Geo. R. Grove		10.00	
Rev. C. H. Smith, Yencheng		20.00	
Fobes and Co. and their Foreign and Chinese Staff		59.00	
A Foreign Lady		4.00	
Casa Comercial de F. M. Yaptico, Iloilo			906.00
Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Nagasaki	1,130.00		
Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Medandell, Sumatra, through Mr. Chang Hung-nan			5,600.00
Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon		4,500.00	
Allen and Hanburys, Ltd. and their Staff encluding 560 cents small money		40.00	
	22,231.75	10,765.39	33,141.44

Shen Tun-ho,
Vice-President
Red Cross Society of China.

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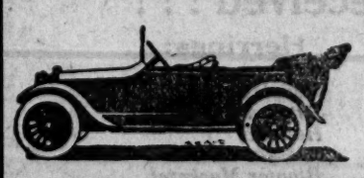

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 14, 1917

The Paris Conference And President Wilson's Address

THE great Allied War Conference in Paris and President Wilson's powerful and convincing elucidation of the Entente war aims have not only served to unify thought and strengthen purpose in the Allied countries, excepting Russia, but they will from their very character as time goes on exert a growing influence, both military and political, within the domains of the Central Powers; and even in Russia, we believe, the effect of such solidarity will soon make itself felt.

In so far as President Wilson's address to Congress is concerned, it is now clear from the cables we have received that it has been favorably, even enthusiastically, received both in France and Great Britain, and that the smaller countries will welcome it may be taken for granted. The first Japanese opinion to hand fits in with the others. Says the editor of the Nichi-Nichi of Tokio:

"President Wilson's high-mindedness is revealed in the message, which is at once an expression of the great determination of 100,000,000 Americans. The message is a great composition. It shows how anxious America is to see that the weak neighbors of Germany are freed from the oppression of that militaristic nation. This fact has already been shown in what America has done so far since March. But the message once more strengthens confidence in the trustworthiness of America to stand firmly for the great ideal."

The editor says that there is no need to repeat that America's participation in the war is for the purpose of giving liberty and justice to smaller states of the world, so that they may live in peace. "As America herself is a land of liberty, she wants nothing for herself, except that German militarism be crushed. She has no territorial ambition, but is in a very convenient position to speak on behalf of the weaker nations as against the stronger nations. That is why every word America utters has influence to rule the world. Should America stand till the last for the weaker nations the independence and liberty of the weaker nations will be made secure, and the foundation of peace will be made firmer than ever."

That, the editor observes, is what the Entente Powers expect from America. "America does not disappoint them, as shown by the expression given to their own sentiments by the presidential message. What President Wilson said is indeed an expression of the determination of 100,000,000 people of all America. Even if a separate peace be made between Russia and Germany, and thereby the situation of Europe may change, America will stick to her principles as enunciated in her declaration of war against Germany. Until a proper time comes, America will never consent to negotiate for peace. That was why Colonel House was sent to participate in the Paris Conference."

The editor also comments on the part of President Wilson's message referring to the determination to declare war against Austria, for which he expects to get the support of all the people of America. The editor has no doubt that at a not distant date the foundation of permanent peace of the world will be laid. He concludes his remarks by once more paying respects to the high ideal of President Wilson.

The solid, fighting, British view of the war is fully and fittingly revealed in the address of former Premier Asquith which we publish this morning; that this is so is clearly shown by the comments of the leading London newspapers. "In the words of President Wilson our aim was to bring into effective existence that partnership not merely of Governments but of Peoples which must henceforth guarantee the peace of the world," said Mr. Asquith.

There remains the intermittent fever in Russia, favorable symptoms one day and unfavorable the next. What is to be done with it? We believe that a good start in the right direction has been made at Vladivostok, where according to Japanese despatches an association called the American-Russian Society has been formed. The first general meeting of the society was held at the Army Club December 6. Several hundred Russians and Americans, including the deputy of the Russian Governor, the American Consul-General and many army and navy officers and prominent civilians of the two nations, attended. Rutskovsky, president of the society, speaking on the occasion, said:

"Russia owes a great deal to the Americans for her railways. So far the Americans have supplied us with 1,700 locomotives and thousands of freight cars, which are now being convoyed here from America. The relations between the two nations will grow more intimate."

The commander of the American cruiser Brooklyn in an address said:

"The present economic friendship of the two nations will gradually grow into a political one. America will help Russia in her railways. A few Russians are reported to have concluded a truce with the enemy, but its result will work against the interests of Russia after all, because any victory of Germany will bring Russia down to a state worse than that before the revolution. The Russians must continue their co-operation with the Entente Powers in the war, until the Entente Powers win against Germany."

"This address of the American naval officer," concludes the despatch, "has awakened much attention among the Russians." We can both hope and believe that this straight talk really has sunk into the Russian consciousness in Vladivostok and elsewhere, for it is the truth of the situation, and there are many signs that the truth is beginning to emerge.

How Italy's Line Was Broken

(*New York Times*)

ONE of the special cable despatches in The Times discloses what has been, since the Italian reverses began, a subject of frequent enigmatic reference and no explanation—the reason why one of the Italian armies broke under German assault and forced the retreat that transferred the fighting line from Austrian to Italian territory. Lack of munitions, steel, and coal accounted well enough for the halting of the Italian advance, but it did not account for a change in the morale of Italian soldiers so marked that General Cadorna, who not long before for cause had called them heroes, accused them of cowardice.

According to The Times correspondent, the accusation was inaccurate and should have been changed to that of paying too much attention to German propagandists craftily working on that particular sector.

Opposite the Second Italian Army the Germans had placed regiments composed largely of Socialists, and these utilised the war-weariness of opponents similiarly infected to convince the latter that an end of the fighting would come if the soldiers on both sides should refuse to kill each other any longer. Fraternisation followed, and an exchange of promises to do no more shooting. Then the demoralised—and demoralising—Austrian division was withdrawn, and in its place were put German shock troops. These it was that almost unopposed smashed through the Italian line and began the flanking movement of which the results have been so disastrous to Italy and so disquieting to her allies.

The trick was legitimate, as war goes, and it will not count among the atrocities charged to the Germans, but there is in its revelation a warning to all soldiers, including our own, not to be deluded into the belief that peace can be obtained otherwise than by a military victory. The Americans have not yet had the reasons for feeling personal animosity against the Germans that have been supplied in such abundance to their French and British allies, and while few of them could be approached with such arguments as proved effective with the Second Italian Army, it is not inconceivable that they could be put momentarily off their guard by a display of pretended sympathy of aim and of false good-fellowship. After they have "seen their dead" this danger will probably be removed.

His Error

A newly married lady was being interviewed by a reporter of the local newspaper just after the ceremony. "And after the honeymoon, where do you intend to settle down," was his final question. "At the old manse," said the bride, as she hurried away. The reporter thought it sounded unusually familiar, but he decided to use it, so when it appeared in print the report finished up: "After the honeymoon the happy couple intend to live at old man's."

Pat The 'Boche'-Killer Only A Stripling

It has been said frequently that the air game is the young man's game. It is not only the young man's game; it is the light-hearted man's game. Glance over a bunch of the youngsters who have made good in the air, and pick out a grouch. You can't do it. Take Pat for example—"Pat the Boche-killer," as his pals in the British aero squad call him. The United Press correspondent with the British armies in the field tells a characteristic story in the New York Evening Sun about the youngsters in the air-service at the front. He was standing in the British aerodrome—just behind the line—when a speck in the sky caused some one to remark:

"Here comes a bird! It's Pat. Watch him!"

I watched. At 120 miles an hour the speck came at us. Suddenly, at a height of about a mile, the machine slowly turned over sidewise, then plunged earthward upside down.

"He's done himself in!" some one exclaimed.

It certainly looked so. Pat's machine, the engine stoped, was plunging earthward, perpendicularly, spinning round and round on its own axis. Then suddenly it straightened out flat, went a hundred yards and shot up into the air, again perpendicularly. Slowly, gracefully, the aeroplane turned over on its back, again upside down, looped the loop twice, flew on straight, rolled over and over, plunged sidewise, went into another "nose spin," first with a right-hand spin then a left-hand one, and so on, until he had every one gasping for breath.

Finally the machine came down and lit on the field. Out of the pilot's seat climbed a hooded, goggled being which with one quick jerk tore hood and goggles from head and face, and behold. A kid, a boy, a stripling just turned twenty.

It was Pat, star pilot, Boche-killer, blushing and smiling like a sweet girl graduate. He wasn't swanking nor swaggering, but behaving exactly like any kid home from school after algebra and football. For that is just the way he looked—like a kid who has done a little mathematics and considerable football—hair tumbled, face red and glowing, eyes sparkling.

Nobody asked him if there had been anything doing over the line, not any more than one brother asks another that question when they meet at home after office hours. But, as you shall see, it had been what you or I would call a rather busy day. However, I did not find that out until later—the next day, in fact, when I read the air reports.

An hour after Pat had come down I saw him again. This time he was washed and combed and had on his slacks—which is English army stuff for trousers—instead of his breeches and leggings. He was in the R. F. C. reading-room, a room in a shack and next door to the dining-room. He and another kid—a major, if you please—in an air-pilot's uniform were singing:

Hallelujah! I'm a bum!
Hallelujah! Bum again!
Hallelujah! Give us a handout
To save us from sin.

This verse was sung in a deep bass to the well-known revivalist tune, then, as the next lines were reached, the bass changed into the high falsetto of the farmer's wife as she stands on the back porch:

Oh, why don't you work
As other men do

And then the bass again, imitating the bum:

How the hell can I work
When there's no work to do?

There was nothing evil, nothing sacrilegious about it. Nothing more devilish than healthy boys, with bright, clean minds. These were just kids having fun.

Outside on a court leveled and laid out in what was recently a cornfield four more kids were playing tennis across a net made of wire originally intended to keep trenches from caving in. Near this was another court, a Badminton one, and here four more beardless Boche-killers were racqueting feathered globules about like mad. All day they had been fighting in the air, miles above the earth, waylaying, stalking Prussian airmen in the clouds—these school-kids—and now they were having a bit of relaxation before dinner.

More kids still were grouped about a tent on the edge of the Badminton-court and a hilarious contest was going on seeing who could climb over the roof of the tent in quickest time. The winner was the padre, the airmen's chaplain—bully good man that he is—who came sliding down the near side of the steep tent-roof crying as he came:

"Here comes a perfectly good parson!"

And the kids about him laughed, like kids will at a Punch and Judy show, over the antics of their padre who influences them like a real father.

And these youngsters had all been in a big fight that very day. The writer says:

Thirty-nine of them had fought over more than sixty German airmen and had bested them. They had sent seven enemy machines crashing through the clouds to the gound, bombed two railway-stations, given the range for any number of direct hits on Prussian artillery dived at and silenced a number of anti-aircraft guns which were hampering them in their work.

And Pat? Pat had attacked four German Albatross machines single-handed and scattered them, all save one, which he riddled with his bullets and flung head over heels three miles to the earth, where it smashed and blazed and glowed until it was cinders.

And then Pat, attacked in his turn by ten enemy machines as he flew alone three miles above the ground escaped by a "nose spin," a literal drop out of the blue, such as I had seen him do that afternoon over the aerodrome.

When I read these reports two thoughts chased themselves round and round in my head. One was:

"The air game is a young man's game."

And the other was in the guise of a haunting tune:

Hallelujah! I'm a bum!
Hallelujah! Bum again!
Hallelujah! Give us a handout
To save us from sin.

The laughter of Pat, the boy Boche-killer, as he came back in deep, burlesque tones imitating the bum's reply to the farmer's wife, was part of the music:

How the hell can I work
When there's no work to do?

Aeroplanes! Aeroplanes! Aeroplanes!

From the New York Herald

Senator Humbert's now famous cry: "Des canons! Des munitions!" has its counterpart today in a cry for "Aeroplanes! Aeroplanes! Aeroplanes!" More and more the opinion is gaining ground that the avion will prove the deciding factor in the war. Speaking in Washington last June before the Senate Military Sub-Committee, Mr. Frederick H. Allen remarked: "Ten thousand aeroplanes sent to France now would do as much toward the defeat of the Prussians as the sending of 2,000,000 infantrymen." Mr. Frank Gardner is of somewhat the same opinion. In a recent interview will the Herald, he makes a strong plea for the construction, in great numbers and expeditiously, of three-place machines. This type posseses advantages, one of them, and not least important, being that it may help to meet the shortage of first-class airmen, to which Mr. H. G. Wells has drawn attention. Guynemers are rare; but there are thousands upon thousands of airmen who have one well-developed quality: this man is a good pilot; that one a good observer; another, a good machine-gunner. Group the trio on a three-place aeroplane and you have a first class fighting unit, one that can be multiplied indefinitely. The suggestion is worth considering. For Mr. Wells in undoubtedly right: the aeroplane will win this war.

He Could Row, All Right!

Under the cottonwoods, in a boat tied close to the bank, a seedy-looking colored gentleman twitched a fish-line lazily through the waters of the lower Mississippi River. The heavily laden traveler eyed him for a moment and then shouted:

"Say, uncle, can you row?"

"No, Ah cain't ro.'"

"Well, let me borrow the boat to go down to Bungtown for the train and I'll give you a dollar."

The darky hauled in his line with alacrity, the stranger jumped into the boat, picked up the oars, and pulled rapidly out into the system. It was not long, however, before the hot sun showed its effects and the rower paused, panting for breath. His colored companion then seized the oars and began rowing with great speed and little apparent effort. Gasping in astonishment, his passenger remarked somewhat crisply:

"I thought you said that you couldn't row?"

"For lawdy sake, did yo' mean ro' a boat? Ah done thought yo' meant ro', like a lion."

Not Matched

When President Wilson was a young lawyer in North Carolina he affected "whiskers." On one occasion, when pleading a case before a jury, he received very somnolent attention from all but the sheriff, who watched him closely. At the close of his argument Wilson moved over to the sheriff, hoping for a few kind words. "Woodie," said the sheriff, "'do you know that one of your side whiskers is shorter than the other?" That night the ambitious lawyer shaved clean, and has done so ever since.

Verbal Orders

Sergeant-Major—Now, Private Smith, you know very well none but officers and non-commissioned officers are allowed to walk across the grass. Private Smith—But, sergeant-major, I've Captain Graham's verbal orders to——. Sergeant-Major—None o' that, sir. Show me the captain's verbal orders. Show 'em to me, sir.—*Liverpool Post*.

German Battle-Field Letters Full Of Revolt

The spirit of the battle-field speaks in the letters and diaries found in the possession of German prisoners, or on the bodies of those who will never return to their loved ones. The letters from home breathe a spirit of bitterness; the diaries in the trenches a spirit of revolt. The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at the front sends extracts to his paper. Here are some pages from the diary of a captured soldier, whose lack of heroism is not so strange when one reads of the bombardment of their own trenches by the Germans

"At last we arrive in the second line. We got into a dugout that offered little cover—two small pieces of a tree-trunk and a layer of rails on the top. Scarcely had we got in—it was about 6.30 a.m.—when a maddening drum-fire was opened by the English and kept up until 7 o'clock. An airman had observed a movement in our trench. Our dugout, thank God, escaped damage.

"The first day passed off quietly, all things considered. At night the artillery-fire became more intense. The worst of it was that our own artillery persistently fired short. One gun fired into our trench perpetually. It was a disgrace to be compelled to sit within a mile of our own artillery-fire.

"The afternoon of the next day the English began firing mines. Three men promptly went away to the rear; I tried to follow them, but lost my way, although I had helped carry back a wounded man only that forenoon. However, I managed to get out of the mess successfully enough.

"During the night I lay with another man in a concrete dugout full of water in order to be out of the way. It was the first time I had ever shirked duty, but it is mere stupidity to be too conscientious in such matters. In fact, one ought to go to the rear or even allow oneself to be placed under arrest rather than remain in this miserable caldron.

"Outside the shells are whistling and crashing, and the dugout shakes perpetually. Many of the company have cleared out or have never come into line at all. Only a sergeant is left in the company. Everybody does his utmost to get out of the way, and quite right, too. Life is precious.

"Tonight I shall have to go forward again as I have left my rifle-belt and kit in the trench. If only I come through this tour without mishap! My rations will last until tomorrow morning. Food and coffee can not of course be warmed up in the midst of all this artillery. When there is nothing left to eat I shall go back on my own responsibility—that's final."

The report of a platoon commander to his commanding officer tells of a man who refused to go into the first trenches, preferring arrest. The report reads:

"Schule was present here this morning. I again gave him ample time to think over his behavior. When I asked him again in the afternoon what he was going to do he said he wasn't going into the line. Thereupon I put him under arrest and sent him to the guard-room."

Then here is a letter from a wife who cries out against the horrors of the war and those responsible:

"I do not think things are going at all well on the Western front. If only we could have peace and you soldiers could be treated as human beings again! Haven't those on top poured forth enough human blood yet? When will it end? One can hardly stand it any longer.

"Many persons in Germany can say, I consider myself just as necessary to the welfare of the state as Wilhelm. The war retards the progress of the nation, and, further, the Government—not the people—gave its assent and started things. Why should one be compelled to take a more active part than rulers, and why should one stake more than they?"

And now a girl pours out her heart to her lover at the front, crying out against "this murdering," and declaring that her love for her country has turned to hatred. She tells, too, of the calling of the children to the colors:

"Why must I always fear for the dear life of my sweetheart? I owe love to my fatherland, but I must tell you that this love has changed into hatred, as we have learned that we are only here to be destroyed.

"Our dearest are on the front, sacrificed for the profit of the upper ten thousand. And we must still have patriotism! Never will this be the case with me. It will not uphold me in my sorrow. I feel only bitterness toward the land which stole my darling.

"There are still people who think we can not sign peace unless we get Belgium. Of what use would Belgium be to me and thousands more like me? I know what you think about it, but I know that you share my opinions.

"Will there not soon be enough of this murdering? Must it go on until everything is in ruins and every human life is destroyed?

"And now children are being called out. Is this not a real mockery? Hardly have they left school when they are called to fight for the fatherland. Ernest Belich's brother is to be a soldier. He is 17½ years old.

"Is not Germany making herself ridiculous? I am disguested with all this. It was said about another nation (Russia) that it accepted bondage. Can the German people now say they are free? No, we are treated worse than slaves, and for such slavery we must cheerfully sacrifice our lives. The man who still risks his life for the love of Germany is perfectly insane."

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War Reduces Suicide Rate

(From the Spectator, New York)

The suicide record for 1916 indicates the profound influence of the war by a relatively material reduction over former years.

The reduction in the neutral countries of Europe became early apparent, as shown by the returns for 1915. For Denmark the rate was 17.6 per 100,000, against 18.6 in 1914, and 19.1 in 1909-1913. In the Netherlands the rate in 1915 was 6.1 per 100,000, against 6.0 in 1914, and 6.5 in the five years ended with 1913. The rate for Switzerland in 1915 was 21.5 per 100,000, against 24.3 in 1914, and 23.4 in the five years ended with 1913.

Outside of the neutral countries of Europe the only returns available are for England and Wales. The rate for 1915 was only 8.4 per 100,000, against 10.1 in 1914. The preceding five years the rate was 9.9.

The corresponding data for the province of Ontario, Canada, are of interest as indicating that during the last three years for which the information is available the rate was lowest during 1915, or 5.3 per 100,000, against 5.5 during 1914 and 6.3 during 1913.

Comparing these results with the American experience for 1916, it appears that the rate was only 17.6 per 100,000 in the United States, or the lowest on record since 1906. During 1915 the average rate for one hundred American cities was 20.2 per 100,000, and during 1914 it was 20.7. The marked reduction in the rate during 1916 may safely, and in a large measure, be attributed to the war.

As evidence partly confirming this conclusion, reference may be made to the interesting fact that the rate of business failures during 1916 was the lowest on record for the last three years, or only 10.0 per 1,000 business concerns, against 13.2 during 1915 and 11.0 during 1914.

Coal At $100 A Ton

An American Woman in Paris Writes of Prices There

An American woman who has lived several years in Paris and still is making her home there, has written to her cousin in the United States of conditions there. The letter was written August 1 and the following parts reprinted in the Kansas City Star.

Foodstuffs are awfully high here. We pay now seven cents for a fresh egg, in the middle of the summer. What will they be later on? And here is again this coal question before us. How are we to heat our houses without sufficient coal? To find a sack of coal now-a-days means capturing a prize and is really nothing short of a miracle. We succeeded in getting in a small supply, sack by sack. Our anthracite costs now $80 a ton and will be $100 next month. Of course we can't kick. All our savings goes for food and fuel. What we are paying for woolen materials is sickening and cotton and linen seems like a page of "A Thousand and One Nights"—like a fairy tale. Our good old cheap times are over. Adieu, bargains and remnant sales and reduced goods left over from last year. My shoes cost me now $116. I settled down here in 1903 because I got more for my money than in the States. I am paying it all back now with accumulated interest.

Here they are now, our dear American boys, marching on the boulevards with specimens of soldiers of all the allied nations. Paris is a veritable Babel. There are running about Greeks in white tights and white short skirts, the uniforms of the guard; Scotchmen in short kilts, with bare knees; Australians, Canadians, English, Italians, Portuguese in sky blue uniforms, Montenegrins, Servians, Russians, Belgians; blending in most picturesquely with our own different regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, Zouaves, Moravians, men as black as our own dear negroes, but fine, wonderful sharpshooters who have seen the very hottest of the battles.

Sitting at one of the terraces at the cafe along the boulevards, it is an unending review, a long file of variegated warriors which moves up and down before your wondering eyes, so marvellously strange one could almost enjoy that wonderful sight were it not for the sad thoughts into which the aspect of all those splendid youths plunges us so deeply.

Fashions are war styles. The younger people wear big, cowboy felt hats, high boots, short skirts—in fact they are getting shorter here all the time—and simple frocks, mostly of jersey cloth, which do not require much material. For trimmings, just embroideries, mostly by machine, of a contrasting shade. I have invested in a black jersey silk slip embroidered in tan, which looks so simple but which is worth its weight in gold, in the full sense of the word. All our money goes for eating, as prices are fabulous.

Aboard A British Tank

(Lieutenant E. of the British Army in Scribner's Magazine)

We were an active part in the great drama of the Messines Ridge, and what with the bursting mine earthquakes and the tempestuous bombardment, one was lucky to be left with one's senses. I, personally, was very successful, reaching all my objectives and getting slap into the blue gray devils, Bavarians, and blazing away like a dreadnought. Oh! The sights which were seen!

Luck good and bad, was with me, for my bus caught on fire in action just where the thing was thickest, and I ordered the whole crew out, with fire extinguishers, to put it out. Out we went and got busy. I left my crew on the sheltered side (more or less), but my corporal, without orders, got on top, while I went to the exposed side, vociferously ordering the corporal down, and we got the blaze out between us. Meantime one of my crew was bowled over. We got him back inside and later he came to and is recovering. Where I was, the bullets were spattering around me and hitting old 'Squash 'em Flat" (the tank) and splashing me with fine sprays of broken metal, and there it was I got my trifling wound and scratches, but it was only bad Bavarian shooting that kept me and my corporal (who was untouched) from being turned into human sieves.

'We Carried On'

After that, we carried on, and as I had finished my job to the last letter we came on home, and I brought the old thing back safely. When home I had the arm dressed at the most advanced place and the bits of bullet casing in there pulled out and, as it seemed so trifling, I put on my coat and carried on as before. The next morning my brigadier came to my sleeping palace, in person, and indignantly asked me if I were going about with a bullet in my arm, and I as indignantly denied it, but he ordered me to the hospital to be inoculated for ani-tetanine, patted my back, shook my sore arm and said that we had done the best show of our lot the whole day.

This display of indiscreet joy made me at once put in the names of my corporal and another of my crew for "immediate rewards for merit," and he agreed cheerfully, so I feel sure they will be decorated with something or other.

Our men fight so cheerfully and whimsically and sarcastically. There is no vestige of hate toward the bache, only an abiding disgust and hearty contempt—a feeling as toward a mongrel who has fairly gone and got hydrophobia and must be killed to save valuable life. We are really most jubilant over the past three days' work, and everyone is smiling and happy and cracking jokes. Gramaphones are whirling at top speed, bands are playing in the camps, pipes are skirling and moaning and quickening the pulse, and the Hun is licking his wounds in silence over there to the east, in silence and afraid.

Vessels To Arrive

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Mishima Maru ..... Dec. 14
Suwa Maru ..... Dec. 18
From San Francisco
Colombia ..... Dec. 15
From Tacoma
Canada Maru ..... Dec. 22
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600 S.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Far Kaistern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref / Indo-China Def	Tls. 100
"Shell"	110s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2⅛ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 125½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 95 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 178½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 80 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental	Tls. 38 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121
Yang Yik	Tls. 15.80 Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6.80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Builter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 87 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.70 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 71 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	s35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¾
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9½ S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 1.85 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16¼ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Thai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 S.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ S.
Thai Kalantan	Tls. 77½ cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97
Tebong	Tls. 17½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Wangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Thai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Thai Telephone	Tls. 77 B.
Thai Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.

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Shanghai, December 13, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 103¾ = Tls.	96.85
@ 72.9 = Mex.	132.85
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.6
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	11
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver Tls.	290
Copper Cash ... per tael	1788
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3d. = Tls.	4.70
exch. @ 72.9 = Mex.	$6.45
Peking Bar Tls.	
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London ... T.T.	$476⅛
Consols £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3
London	Demand	4/3⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	298
Paris	T.T.	585
Paris	Demand	557
New York	T.T.	101⅛
New York	Demand	96⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	51
Batavia	T.T.	231½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/5d.
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/5⅛d.
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/5⅛d.
London	6 m-s. Docy	4/5⅝d.
Paris	4 m-s.	607½
New York	4 m-s.	105⅜

Customs House Exchange States For December

Hk. Tls 4.36	@ 4/1⅜		£1
„ 1	@ 565½ =	Francs	6.30
„ 1	No quotation	Marks	†5.14
„ 0.92	@ 97⅛	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 52⅜	Yen	2.12
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.44
„ 1	@ 850†	Rubles	9.47
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 13, 1917.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 180.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.80
Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.00

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 11.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 3½d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 4¼d. Done.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 10.
Spot: 2s. 3¾d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 4½d. Done.
Tendency of Market: Very Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, December 10.—Today's Silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42⅞d. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 8.
Bar Silver Spot: 43d. Quiet

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Samagaga Passes Dividend

The shareholders of the Samagaga Rubber Company, Ltd., at their annual meeting yesterday afternoon endorsed the decision of their directors to pass over the dividend for the present in order to hold a reserve against the present slump in the rubber market. The recommendation of the directors that the existing surplus be dealt with by placing Tls. 10,000 in general reserve and carrying forward to the new account Tls. 24,487.79 was unanimously passed.

The chair was occupied by Mr. Leslie J. Cubitt. He was supported by Mr. G. Grayrigge and Mr. Hide, directors. Mr. Cubitt was re-elected a director and Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson were reappointed auditors.

The chairman in his address said: With your permission I will take as read the report and accounts for the year ended September 30 last.

I think we may consider the position as shown therein satisfactory.

The original estimate was 160,000 lbs., but on going into the matter with the manager during his visit here in March the figure was amended to 180,000 lbs. The actual yield was 180,010 lbs. For the current year the manager estimates 220,000 lbs. I have not got the details on which this estimate is based at present, but the increase in the producing area is 178 acres, that is to say, all the plantings up to September 30, 1913, are taken as being in bearing but the new fields will be brought into the tapping round gradually throughout the year. In addition to this an increased yield may be expected from the older fields. On the other hand thinning out will be steadily continued which to some extent offsets the natural increase in output. October to January is usually the best producing period but owing to bad weather this year the yields for October and November have been below those of the previous four months. The position of the rubber market at the moment is unsatisfactory and the immediate future is somewhat obscure and it is not impossible that there may be less encouragement than hitherto for companies to take in all trees arriving at the tapping stage. These considerations lead me to think that estimates of output for the current financial year should be accepted with considerable reserve at the present time. Later on it may be possible to form a more reliable opinion.

Since I last addressed you all the available rubber lands have been fully planted and a few acres of scattered cocoanuts have been cleared and planted with rubber. The 35 acres of jungle consist of very low lying land adjoining the river apart from which the development of this block would entail building a new bund and it has not been thought desirable, so far, to take any steps to bring this corner of the estate into cultivation.

I have frequently referred to the cocoanut areas and on the authority of the management have spoken hopefully of their ultimate value, and it is somewhat disappointing to find that opinion has undergone a change while in the meantime the substitution of one kind of cultivation for another is no longer permissible without Government sanction.

In the Mycologist's report of October 20 he says, "I consider it necessary to draw attention to the fact that certainly two areas are occupied by cocoanut palms which should be planted with Hevea," and he adds, "the land in question is equal to the best Hevea land on the estate. . . . and I do not think the Government could hesitate to approve of the planting of Hevea, vice cocoanut palms, in such land."

The question having been put so forcibly before them by such an authority, the directors have instructed the agents at Penang to apply to the Government for the necessary permit.

The Mycologist's report on the rubber areas is satisfactory. The new plantings are coming on well and the bark renewal is favorably commented on. In the stronger soils the trees show good growth, in the poorer soils the trees are correspondingly poor, more particularly in the closer planted areas, but it is hoped that thinning out will result in an improvement in the latter.

It has taken several years to bring the estate into its present satisfactory condition and credit is due to the manager and his staff for this excellent result of their labors.

Turning to the accounts, I said this time last year that the directors looked forward to a continuance of the period of steady progress and I hoped that in 12 months time we might be able to again put before you a satisfactory balance sheet. How far has this hope been realised? Well, our rubber has cost us less to produce than the previous year but the War Tax, which we have willingly paid, brings the all-in cost up to $.0165 above the previous year's figure, an almost negligible increase, while the average net proceeds come within one cent per lb of the figure realised during the corresponding period. When, however, we come to compare the working account of the two periods the effect of the violent drop in exchange between Straits Dollars and Taels is seen and the profit transferred to profit and loss account is Tls. 64,547.32 against Tls. 83,849.60 or a decrease of Tls. 19,302.28, while the net profit, exclusive of sums written off development account, is Tls. 61,831.71 against Tls. 77,427.57, or a decrease of Tls. 15,595.86. Nevertheless our position is such that the profit earned is available for disposal in cash, due to the policy of writing off development account the sums expended over and above the capital originally available for this purpose and thus eliminating everything of the nature of book profits.

Today we have Tls. 15,000 on fixed deposit, Tls. 13,000 in current account and five invoices of low grade stock rubber for which account sales have not yet come to hand. Two of these are shipments to London.

With Tls. 28,000 in cash, we felt justified when making up our accounts on November 16 in deciding to recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5%, absorbing Tls. 20,550.

Within the last fortnight, however, the rubber market both in Singapore and in London has developed features which though doubtless of a temporary nature are of serious import to a company dependent as this company is on regular sales for the financing of its monthly expenditure. The low figure to which the price of best grades has fallen, although regrettable, is not in itself sufficient to cause anxiety, as our output now, even at current prices, is large enough to ensure funds for current expenses. The fact of importance is the scarcity of buyers. I am no alarmist and my confidence in the rubber industry is unshaken, but this does not prevent my seeing that before the resumption of free buying a period of inaction may have to be faced.

The indifference of American buyers in Singapore and the dullness of the market in London would seem to indicate that stocks in London and New York are sufficient for the time being and in order to economise tonnage will only be increased as necessity may dictate.

Our monthly expenditure is about $9,000, which, if not provided by sales of rubber, must be furnished by remittances from Shanghai. You will see therefore that to retain the independent position we have gained with so much care, it is essential for us to have at our disposal surplus cash to keep the estate going for at least three or four months. The balance of Tls. 7,500 available after paying a final dividend would be quite inadequate for the purpose and the board has consequently, albeit with great regret, reconsidered its recommendation as to the disposal of the balance of profit and loss account and if the report and accounts are passed I shall propose a resolution to place Tls. 10,000 to general reserve and carry forward to the new account Tls. 24,484.79 which I trust will have your support.

The directors cannot but feel that this decision, following upon the announcement so recently made, must come as a disappointment to the shareholders, but they also feel confident that the trust reposed in them during some difficult years in the past history of the company can be relied upon at this juncture. The directors in withholding at the moment a distribution of profits are acting in no arbitrary spirit nor under the influence of panic but solely in what they believe to be the best interests of large and small shareholders alike.

If the money now in our hands should happily not be required for the purpose indicated and the present obscure situation is cleared up it will be available for distribution later on.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended Dec. 12, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1917 Mex. $	1916 Mex. $
Gross Receipts	30,995.24	31,623.00
Loss by currency depreciation	6,703.29	6,508.07
Effective Receipts.	24,291.95	25,114.93
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.89	21.75
Car Miles run	76,165	78,953
Passengers carried	1,418,069	1,439,961

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, December 11.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for account £55
Cheques on London at Paris ..... Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York $4.76⅛
Bar Silver (Spot) ..... 42⅞d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount 4 11/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis ..... 31.95d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 17.47d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans ..... 22.58d.
Plantation Rubber December ..... 2s. 3½d. Sellers.
Deliveries China Silk .... 59 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk .... 8 Bales
Deliveries Japan Silk .... 134 Bales
Tone of Tea Market. Quiet.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 11.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nom.)	110	5	0
American Electroytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	125	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton.	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f.o.b. (1s. Extra in flask) Nom...	20	10	0
Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal		
Standard Tin (Cash) ...	298	10	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	295	10	0

Teuton Loss 6,000,000 Men in Three Years

Washington, October 30.—Germany lost 6,000,000 men in the first three years of war, according to a declaration made in the Reichstag by the Independent Socialist George Ledebour. A report of his speech which has reached Washington through Switzerland states that, contemplating the prospects of a fourth Winter campaign, the Socialist leader said:

"You have not evidently, gentlemen, an exact conception of what war means. We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life, and 2,000,000 absolutely invalided. That makes altogether 6,000,000 men lost during three years."

It is stated that official information confirmatory of these figures has been in the possession of American officials for some time.

U. S. SEIZES LUMBER

Washington, November 26.—The United States government has requisitioned 1,500 carloads of fir timbers in western freight yards.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			17.00	..	..		17.00
Chin'tao, Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Esang	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin (via Chinwangtao)		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin via Chinwangtao		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train		..	..	17.00	..	17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	A10.00	9.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.0	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Mexico maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Japan Ports	Yamashiro m.	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe	Kobe maru		..	..	..	D10.00	9.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Chinwangtao	Kiangping	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Manila			9.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits, Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez				..	..	..	..
Manila direct	Colombia	..	16.30	..	..	..	16.00
Sunday, Dec. 16.			..	9.00	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	8.30					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	8.00
Monday, Dec. 17.			..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow						
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shengking	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Hongkong		..	..	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	17.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Tuesday, Dec. 18.			..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru						
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	11.30	..	..	..	B12.30	12.00
Wednesday, Dec. 19.			..	..	..	..	11.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00					
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		..	..	..	..	20.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)		..	21.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Dec. 20.					..	..	17.00
Manila Direct	Colombia	15.30					
Saturday, Dec. 22			..	..	..	..	15.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via Canada		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		8.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.30
	11.00	4.00

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on December 11, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	25-30
Pomfret	„	25-30
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	„	30-35
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	30-40
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	„	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

MY FEES ARE REASONABLE

I do not regulate my charges by the amount of the patient's bank account, but maintain a fixed scale of prices, charging all persons alike for similar work done in the same way. I make no claim to cheap dentistry, for cheap dentistry is expensive dentistry. If you purchase a hat and do not get your "money's worth," you have only wasted your money, whereas if you purchase cheap dentistry you not only waste your money, but your teeth probably receive serious injury, possibly resulting in the impairment of the whole physical system.

Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged too much, and the cheap dentists charged too little. The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a middle course seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a fair margin of profit for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

Remember my address:

14 Nanking Road. First Floor.

DR. C. CAMERON
"The Painless Dentist"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
1st Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „	36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America,, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de' Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Welkevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls:	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 4 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars, according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) .	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.

Tel. No. 2359 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華彙理 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. DZEAR,
Sub-manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Kaga Maru	Nov. 21
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 20

For Liverpool

Benrinnes	Oct. 21
Hirano Maru	Nov. 11
Kitano Maru	Oct. 14

For New York

Capto	Oct. 13
Chinese Prince	Oct. 6
Matoppo	Dec. 3

For San Francisco

China	Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 26
Venezuela	Nov. 11

For Tacoma

Manila Maru	Nov. 13

For Seattle

Grayson	Nov. 10
Inaba Maru	Oct. 13

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 14th, 15th and 16th

The thrilling life story

"THE TRAMP"

Featuring Henry Krauss the great French artiste. This film is adapted from the work of the Poet Jean Rechepin, member of the French Academy.

MAX LINDER
"BETWEEN TWO FIRES"
A fine two reel film with Max at his best,

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
Fresh picture by this mail

ANNALS OF THE WAR
Another set of pictures from the front.
Time and Prices as usual.

MATINEE, Saturday 4 p.m.
5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE FATAL RING"
"THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FLOORWALKER"

MATINEE, Sunday ? p.m.
5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE FATAL RING"

Showing
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
December 14th, 16th & 17th

"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"
A FIVE PARTS PARAMOUNT PICTURE
AND
OTHER FILMS

VICTORIA THEATRE

Saturday Night, December 15th
Positively the last
Grand Operatic Concert
by
Signor Scamuzzi
Famous Italian Baritone
Mme. De Revers
Soprano
Mlle. Russ
Mezzo-Soprano
Special Programme
Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Company, Limited.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME
For December 14th, 15th and 16th.

"How Heroes Are Made"
Great War Drama in Five Parts

"Those Love Pangs"
Chaplin Comedy

Change of Programme
Every Monday and Friday

Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices: 30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

AT THE
Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT
"PURITY"
will not be exhibited.

But you can see
"THE SEA NYMPHS"
and
Other Pictures

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
for
3 NIGHTS ONLY 3
VAUDEVILLE DE LUXE
and
PICTURES
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
of the
FANTASTIC STARS
HILDA FELSTEAD Comedienne in Musical Monologues & Stories.
NELLIE BLACK Violiniste in Solos and "Imitations."
ALF REDHEAD WILSON in an ACROBATIC MONOLOGUE.
ELSIE BLACK The Dainty Flautist in Flute and Piccolo Solos.
IVY ALDOUS Soubrette.
FRED KEELEY Eccentric Dancer.
also the
GREAT SERIAL PICTURE
THE GODDESS
Episodes 7 and 8
Very Popular Cinema Prices

TO ARREST CAPT. GRANZOW

San Francisco, November 23.—Four affidavits have been sworn out against Captain Granzow, commander of the American schooner Churchill, which has been lost on French Frigate Shoals near the Fiji Islands. Naval authorities have cabled to San Francisco for the arrest of Captain Granzow.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 19	6.00*	Victoria & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	"	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 22	"	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	"	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Jan 8	"	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 8	"	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 15	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	9.00*	Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
18	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	11.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	2.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
22	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 13	9.00*	London etc.	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	9.00*	Liverpool etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br	B.& S
14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshai	Chi	N.S.S.Co
15	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
15		Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
16	D.L	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.& S.
18	11.30*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	Br	B.& S.
19	"	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
20	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.& S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Holhow	Br.	B.& S.
23		Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
23	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.& S.
25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.& S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 14	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
14	noon	Tsingtao & Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
14	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Esang	Br.	J.M.& Co
14	9.00*	Chefoo	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
15		Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A
16	10.00*	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Fengtien	Br	B.& S
18	1.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F
26	"	Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
14	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
14	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.& S.
15	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.& S.
15	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
16	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
17	M.N.	do	Kianghsia	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
17	M.N.	do	Kuiwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B.& S
18	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
19	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
20	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.& S.
21	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
13	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
13	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
13	Japan	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
13	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
13	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2371	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
13	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B.& S.	ONW
13	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M.& Co.	SHW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 13	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
13	do	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
13	do	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.& Co.
13	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S.M.R.
13	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
13	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B.& S.
13	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
13	Japan	Myogisan maru	1741	Jap.	M.B.K.
13	Japan	Kibi maru	815	Jap.	M.B.K.
13		Atreus	6609	Br.	B.& S.
13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, Dec. 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, December 15 about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachi Maru Capt. S. Yasakawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday, Dec. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Dec. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, December 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Sunday, December 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Dec. 19, at——The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Holhow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on Friday, December 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Irene, Capt. S. McLean, will leave on Friday, 9 a.m. For Freight or apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Kiangping, on Dec. 15. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Holhow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA ..Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. COLOMBIA ....Dec. 15
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA ...Jan 12

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA .....Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 14, Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao, Dec. 23, Dec. 24

For Hongkong arr. leave.

"CANADA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 22, Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Dec. 24, Dec. 26

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Dec. 17, Dec. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr-g-b.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
BNB	Nov. 12	do	Quiros	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	33	Brown
P&OB	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am.g-b.	..	..		Clarke
6 P	Nov 16	do	Woodcock	Br-g-b	..	..	..	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
PANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Manila Carnival

FEBRUARY 2-10, 1918

Direct Service By "Empress" Steamers

The Director General of the Philippine Carnival Association states the Carnival will be bigger and better than ever this year. Important attractions are being held over until after **the arrival of our February "Empress."**

Shanghai to Manila and Return G$74.25. Tickets are good for six months and interchangeable with the T.K.K. and Pacific Mail.

Registrations for passage now being booked.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 131.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 8, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17. MAR. 31. JUNE 11

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	——	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	——	

FOR HONGKONG

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Dec. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Dec. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 29

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 20
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 27

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	——	Dec. 15

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight. 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. R. S.	Mail 4. R.	Mail 102. B. s.
2088	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1905	1700	750
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1648	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	220	. .	1045

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1735	1515
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1505
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1635	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1046	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	735	1323
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1543
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1033
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2207
1155	823	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	922
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	729

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	600
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	540	1710	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	525	1125	1858	555	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

ENEMY SUBJECT TRIED ON EMBEZZLING CHARGE

Evidence Heard In Case Of Mr. V. H. Diercks, Accused Of Taking 40,000 Roubles

Expert shipping and forwarding agents and bank representatives testified for the defense in the case against Mr. V. H. Diercks, an enemy subject charged by Mr. L. Cooper with embezzling 40,000 roubles and other sums of money, in the Mixed Court before American Assessor Perkins and Magistrate Wong yesterday afternoon. Arguments in the case will begin this afternoon.

Mr. M. L. Heen, counsel for the accused, in his opening remarks stated that the defense admits the receipt of the sums mentioned in the charge but will show that the money was spent for purposes in the interest of the complainant and directly or indirectly upon the authority of the complainant himself. He contended that the complainant really owed the accused money.

Evidence was then introduced to show that 30,000 of the 40,000 roubles have been repaid by the accused to the complainant in the form of native orders, while the other 10,000 have been paid in cash in a local hotel.

The accused was born in Tientsin. His father is a native of Rostock in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, being Danish territory conquered by Germany. The prosecution is represented by Mr. W. S. Fleming. The accused has both Mr. Heen and Mr. Rice for his counsel.

PARTY TO GILBERT REID BRINGS BRITISH PROTEST

Sir John Jordan Objects To Honors For Man Known As Pro-German

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, December 12.—Sir John Jordan in a letter to Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that he has been requested by his Allied colleagues to draw the attention of the Foreign Minister to an article which appeared in the Peking Daily News on the 30th November stating that on the occasion of a banquet in honor of Dr. Gilbert Reid's 60th birthday the latter received marks of special sympathy from highly placed Chinese, including the present Minister of Marine. Moreover it is declared that Dr. Gilbert Reid was recently received at the Waichiaopu.

Sir John Jordan continues:—"My colleagues and I consider that it is, to say the least, strange that a person who is notoriously working in the interests of the enemy and against whom precautionary measures have already been adopted, should thus be favored with special attention on the part of high Chinese officials, and I have been requested to warn Your Excellency against a renewal of such incorrect conduct, which can only cause most unfavorable comment in Allied countries."

Hongkong to Raise Funds for Halifax

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, December 13.—A subscription has been started to aid the victims of the Halifax disaster.

LISBON REVOLUTIONARIES ARREST EX-PRESIDENT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, December 11.—The President of the Republic has been arrested, owing to his refusal to resign.

LISBON REBELS SEND DECREES TO MACAO

Uprising Directed Against 'Political Caste Usurping Power For Own Benefit'

Reuters Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, December 13.—The Boletim Official prints a series of telegraphic decrees from Lisbon issued by the Revolutionary Committee, the principal of which proclaims the victory of the Republic over Demagogy. The Revolution had in view the restoration of justice and the overthrow of the political caste which had audaciously usurped power for its own aggrandisement, with serious injury to the country.

A decree grants the immediate restitution of their liberty to all political offenders by virtue of the rising on December 13 last year.

BOATS FOR RAIDS ON GERMAN TRENCH

Belgians Surprise Enemy By Crossing Flood Lands In Darkness

CARRIED A BRIDGE

Small Patrols Have Accomplished Difficult Feats, Taking Prisoners And Supplies

Washington, November 4.—At night, trench raiding by means of boats and portable bridges is not an infrequent occurrence in the flooded portions of the front held by the Belgian troops. Such feats are told in a cablegram received here today by the Belgian legation.

"In order to see what was in the German trenches," says the despatch, "Corporal Jean Leenaerts, accompanied by two men, set out in a small boat across the flooded country. Having satisfied themselves as to the lay of the land, they made a signal to their comrades. The officer in command, Sub-Lieutenant Maurice Antoine, immediately sent forward some patrols and formed a junction with a detachment of French troops. One of the Belgian patrols, consisting of only eight men, made twenty-one prisoners at the farm of Nenuphars, east of Blankaart Pond.

Took Entire Trench Detail

"Sergeant Verhaegen, who led this patrol, told the story in these words:

"'I looked through some of the enemy works on the west side of the stream, but, finding no one there, I crossed the German footbridge to the other side and reached the farm. Posting six of my men around the trench, I took the seventh with me and entered the shelter, holding my Browning in one hand and the Belgian flag in the other, so that the French could recognise us. The German adjutant was taken by surprise and held up his hands. I saw twenty of the enemy and yelled to the rest of my men, who at once jumped over the parapet, and in a wink we disarmed the whole lot. I then trotted my prisoners safely back about one thousand yards and turned them over.'

"While these eight men were taking their twenty-one prisoners, Sergeant Guillaume Mellebeek, over at the farm known as 'The Magpie,' was busily engaged in doing his bit by capturing nine prisoners.

Raid Under Difficulties

"On the night of October 29 the Belgians again did a brisk business in taking prisoners. After a violent artillery preparation three detachments of the Belgian rifle corps dashed forward to the German trenches on this sector, 'mopped them up' and brought back a number of prisoners as well as supplies and munitions. To accomplish this operation, the Belgians had to advance more than half a mile over 'No Man's Land,' across a boggy country, cut by overflowing canals and filled with shell holes, and to carry with them a footbridge weighing six hundred pounds. Protected by a very accurate barrage fire, the Belgians were able to get within eighty yards of the enemy trenches, and then, at the signal, they dashed forward and in twenty seconds were in the trench, where they took fourteen prisoners.

"When the second detachment of Belgians jumped in the trench they found eight more Germans, two of them wounded in a shelter, in another shelter were six of the enemy who refused to surrender and were killed. When the third Belgian detachment came up they found only dead bodies in the first line trench, in the second trench there was no one at all.

"The Belgians returned from this expedition with a great quantity of supplies and munitions, besides the prisoners."

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the R.M.S. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kamakura Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at Lower buoy today at about noon. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at Custom jetty about 1.30 p.m. on the same day. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Saturday, December 15.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—The weather very cloudy and misty but rather fine in the morning became rainy in the afternoon at the mouth of the Yangtsze when a depression which had travelled along the South bank of the River crosses the Kiangsi and Chekiang provinces.

13.—After Eastly spualls during the night the wind continues backing to N.E. Very cloudy weather barometer rising.

Thursday, December 13, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	763.58	764.52
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.06	30.10
Variation mm for 24h	†0.67	†0.47
Variation mm for 12h	†1.10	†0.75
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	20	34
Wind—Miles	12.4	21.1
Temperature—Cen ...	11°4	12°4
Temperature—Fah ...	52.5	54.3
Humidity: co	97	88
Nebulosity 51-0	10	10
Rainfall mm	1.6	0.1
Rainfall inches	0.06	0.00

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	R. D. Co.	KND
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus	Aus Lloyd	BIX
Dec 5	Nagasaki	C. Theorsoe	1028	Rus.	Geddes & Co.	9 p
Dec 7	Cruise	Chuentiao	750	Chi.	Customs	7 p
Dec 11	Japan	Chiyoda maru	1675	Jap.		WTW
Jan	Hongkong	Diedrich*	1851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 12	Japan	Dai oshi maru	1655	Jap.	M. B. Co.	PWE
Dec 10	Chefoo	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	8Hw
Dec 7	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 12	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 12	Japan	Fukuju maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa& Co	TKDLW
Dec 2	Chinwangtao	Hwahjah	1871	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 25	Kesinng	Irmgard	914	Am.		ODW
Dec 10	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
ec 12	Eching	Irene	438	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Japan	Juho maru	999	Jap.	M.B.E.	OKPW
Dec 12	Japan	Justlandia		Dan	E. A. Co.	CMLW
Dec 11		Kurama maru	915	Jap.	N.K.K.	9 p
Dec 11	Japan	Kako maru	957	Jap	Satoh Shokai	LPDOW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1683	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Nov 13	Hankow	Mejan	417	m.	S. Oil Co.	KND
Dec 12		Patriot	1605	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3218	Aus	Aus. Lloyd	BI
Nov 28	Portland	S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Dec 12	Cruise	Storo Nordiske	598	Dan	G. N. T. Co.	9 p
Dec 7	Hankow	Tsaangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co	CKPW
ec 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 12	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Business and Official Notices

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917

Monday, 17th December, 1917

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

BUSINESS MANAGER

16038

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16068

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)

FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY

Hours 10-12; 3-4 Daily.

Consultation free and Confidential.

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
OOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.52	13.16	15 08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	10.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN ....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL .....dep	..	..	..	..	..	5.12.00	T.P.R	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	Day	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.30	16.35	23.00
CHINKIANG . dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13 30	16.06	18.16	1.09
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.39	20.20	3.00
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.34	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.33
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.
*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) **To Woosung Forts.**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	0.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.45	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kachai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.19	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.28	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.35	18.35	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

Wreck of s.s. "Shaohsing"

Offers Invited for Removal of

OFFERS are hereby invited by the Marine Department of the Maritime Customs from Salvage Companies for (a) the raising of or (b) the removal by explosives of the wreck of the S.S. "Shaohsing" lying about 3 miles S.E. from Tungsha Lightvessel in 22 feet of water at Low Water of Spring Tides.

The conditions for offering are as follows:—

In the case of a proposal for raising.

(1) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method of the raising they propose to adopt and the appliances and staff they propose to use

(2) These appliances and staff shall be at Woosung in readiness for use by the 1st March next.

(3) If the vessel is raised and taken into port, the Salvage Company shall be entitled to a percentage of the proceeds of the sale of vessel and cargo to be settled by agreement.

(4) If the vessel be not raised and taken into port by the 1st July the attempt to raise shall be considered to have failed.

(5) If the attempt to raise the vessel fail the Salvage Company shall immediately proceed with operations to remove the wreck down to mud level by blasting.

(6) If such operations for the removal of the wreck by blasting do not proceed with a system and expedition satisfactory to the Marine Department, it shall be entitled to instruct the Salvage Company to stop work and to arrange otherwise for the removal of the wreck at the Salvage Company's cost, within the limits of its bond.

(7) The material and cargo salved in raising or blasting operations shall be the property of the Salvage Company subject to the conditions named in clauses 18 and 16.

(8) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond of Tls. 150,000, to meet, if necessary, the cost of removal of the wreck of the "Shaohsing" (under clause 6) or of the wreck of any other vessel which may occur, during the removal operation, consequent on the existence of the "Shaohsing" wreck. Any balance remaining will be returned to the Salvage Company.

In the case of proposal to remove by explosive, without a previous attempt to lift

(9) The Salvage Company shall inform the Marine Department of the method it proposes to adopt and of the appliances and staff it proposes to use.

(10) These appliances and staff shall be ready at Woosung for operation on the 1st March next.

(11) The method which is approved shall have as its object the systematic and expeditious removal of the wreck to mud level and the avoidance of waste of time by preliminary salving of minor valuable parts. The Salvage Company shall be obliged to adhere to the approved method.

(12) The Salvage Company shall undertake to complete the removal of the wreck to mud level before the 1st January, 1919, and shall undertake to proceed with the operation with all possible expedition in accordance with the details laid down in the Agreement.

(13) The gear which is salved with the exception of the boilers shall immediately become the property of the Salvage Company, but those designated by the Marine Department, as having a valid interest in the cargo, shall be given a preemption on the goods concerned. The boilers shall become the property of the Salvage Company subject to the condition of clause (16).

(14) The Salvage Company shall deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a bond for Tls. 100,000 for the due performanee of the contract entered into.

(15) In the event of the operation not proceeding to the satisfaction of the Marine Department, it shall present the case to an arbitration court (as detailed in the Agreement) and on the grounds of failing to act in accordance with the contract that court may decide that the contract ceases and that the Salvage Company shall be mulct in a fine not exceeding Tls. 25,000.

(16) If at the time of the removal of the boilers, the operations towards the entire removal of the wreck have not proceeded to the satisfaction of the Marine Department, the boilers are to be delivered to the Marine Department as a guarantee for the continued proper performance of the work.

The subsequent release of the boilers prior to the completion of the entire removal of the wreck will be at the discretion of the Marine Department subject to an appeal by the Salvage Company to the arbitration court.

(17) If the contract ceases under clause (15) or because the removal is not completed by the 1st January, 1919, the Marine Department may at the expense of the Salvage Company within the limit of the bond, make other arrangements for removal.

Offers will be opened on receipt, and preliminary negotiations may then be entered into. The date for a decision on the matter will be at the discretion of the Marine Department.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 10th December, 1917.

NOTICE

Our new Price List has been mailed to our local and outport customers. We should be obliged if such of our customers who have failed to receive same would advise us.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
34 Nanking Road,
Shanghai.

16161

GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A CARPET FOR A XMAS PRESENT

We invite your inspection of our First Quality Tientsin Carpets, made from the finest, fadeless camel wool, procurable only in carpet district of Tientsin. Beautiful designs (foreign or Chinese).

50 cents to $1.00 per sq. foot
A Gift that all will appreciate

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

Social Charity Fund

Subscribers to the above fund are hereby informed that the Second Annual Meeting will take place at No. 1A Jinkee Road (3rd floor) on Friday, the 14th December, 1917, at 6 p.m. precisely.

Subscribers are kindly requested to make every effort to be present.

J. A. SELAVISA ALVES,
Trustee.

16112

Have you tried our
"UPPER CRUST"
Rye Whiskey?
=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=
Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

8 per cent Military Loan

Redemption of Drawn Bonds

THE repayment of 8 per cent Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on December 10th, 1917. The repayment will be made in silver. For list of numbers of Drawn Bonds please apply to the Bank of China, Shanghai.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Peking, 26th November, 1917.

16155

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 15th to Thursday, 20th December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.

Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1917.

16119

"V" MODES
NO. 20 NANKING ROAD
3rd Floor
Now on view—A further consignment from Messrs. Arthur and Bond of dainty blouses, lingerie, etc., suitable for Xmas Gifts.
16160

Schaefer Beer
DARK
The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.
Try it once and you will buy it always!
HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.
Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

RING UP 3809
for a comfortable 5-passenger car
PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR
CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI
METALS AND HARDWARE
Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"
Meats Vegetables Fruits
(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)
The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE
Large stocks carried by
Griffiths' Stores
Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

"FILING CABINETS" AND "STACK-UPS"
in STEEL and POLISHED OAK
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Tel. 4778 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Tlg. 4778

PRIME AMERICAN COKE TIN PLATE
We beg to announce that we can furnish for spot delivery ex-New York warehouse stock, the very best grade of Prime Coke Tin Plate in all standard sizes, from 65-lb. base to 155-lb. base.
We are also in a position to quote on future deliveries, either standard or odd sizes, at attractive prices.
We solicit your inquiries for
BRASS AND COPPER, IRON AND STEEL, METALS, MACHINERY HARDWARE AND CHEMICALS
MACHINERY AND METAL SALES COMPANY
Raven Trust Building; 15 Nanking Road.
16087

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francise de Changhai

Avis d'Adjudication.

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai met en adjudication la fourniture de 85.000 livres de fer rond 2/8" de diamètre en barres de 15' de longueur au minimum.

Les soumissions devront parvenir au Bureau du Soussigné le 19 Décembre avant midi. Elles devront faire connaître en même temps que le prix le délai de livraison qui leur est nécessaire.

Un échantillon du fer proposé sera remis en même temps que la soumission.

Le fer sera livré au dépôt municipal de Lawokei (Route Stanislas Chevalier) à raison de 12.000 livres par mois environ.

Pour tous renseignements complémentaires s'adresser au bureau de l'Ingénieur Municipal, Service des Travaux Publics.

Cautionnement provisoire à verser avec la Soumission Tls. 100.

Cautionnement définitif Tls. 250.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

16140

Steamer for Sale or Charter

800 tons D/W excluding bunkers; 1,000 tons cargo capacity; 18 tons coal consumption; 10-12 miles speed.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
Ship Brokers,
1A Jinkee Road.

French Municipal Council

NOTICE

The French Municipal Council are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of Kerosene Oil, gasoline, greases and oils for 1918.

The approximative quantities are as follows:

Gasoline	5,300 gallons
Kerosene Oil:	
1st quality	2,600 „
2nd „	500 „
Oil for motor cars	300 „
Oil for engine	560 „
Oil for harness	120 lbs.
Grease for motor cars	1,160 lbs.
Grease for carts	3,800 „
Liquid fuel for disinfection	10,000 gallons

to be delivered at the various Municipal Buildings.

The whole to be delivered upon special applications, made according to the requirements and duly signed.

All particulars and necessary information may be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

Tenders to be sealed and bear on the cover the mention of their object; they must be addressed to the undersigned's office where they will be received up to Wednesday, 19th December, at noon.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE, Secretary.

16140

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the
RENTE PERPETUELLE
FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT LOAN

Free of all taxes
Unconvertible before 25 years
RATE OF ISSUE
Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00

Subscriptions will close here on 15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,
Manager.

5799

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park, very suitable for the Winter. Bathroom adjoining and all modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Phone North 1102 15268

TO LET, one furnished room; lights, taxes, water included, for $15.00. Apply to No. 30, Muirhead Road.

16162 D.14.

EDUCATIONAL

LADY can take Chinese pupils, English and piano (elementary). Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

16154 D.16.

WANTED: Ambitious young men to qualify as "Student-Engineers." Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS.

16145 D.14.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, stenographer (male or female). Previous experience not necessary. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected, to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.

16158 D.15.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED: Experienced compradore for Import business, chemicals, papers, etc., or cashier of any big firm; good guarantee and testimonial. Address Yoh Kei, Ja 1247 Pao Wah Lee, Sing Kei Pang Road.

16146 D.19.

WANTED by young Ally, position as bookkeeper or general office assistant. Has knowledge of accounts, stenography, and office routine. Apply to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

16142 D.15.

WANTED, extra work by lady steno-typist, fast and accurate, terms moderate. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

16128 D.18.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtszepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

16157 D.20.

HOUSE TO LET: No. 30, East Yuhang Road, Rent $32.00. Apply to No. 26 East Yuhang Road.

16151 D.15.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, four-cylinder, Buick car, 1917 model, in good running order, 1,000 Taels. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

16156 D.21.

WANTED, motor-cycle with sidecar, must be in good condition and economical. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

16148 D.16.

FOR SALE, an American pool table, recently imported from America. A very suitable table for a hotel or private home. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

16150 D.19.

TWO-seater Ford for sale, good condition, cheap. Apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.

16147 D.14.

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Do you want to
MAKE A PRESENT?
During this week we offer special reductions on
Embroideries
The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone 2064

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9